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TELEGRAMS.

The Prime Minister of Bavaria on the Ecumenical Council.

Circular of Warning to the Different Foreign Powers.

CHANGES IN THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

Extensive Fires on the Pacific Coast.

BAVARIA.

The Ecumenical Council—Circular from the Prime Minister to Foreign Powers.

MUNICH, Wednesday, July 7.

The Prime Minister, Prince HOHENLOHE, has issued a circular to the foreign Powers on the Ecumenical Council. He warns the Governments of the principal dangers which they ought to guard against, and particularizes the decision which the Council may announce in regard to the infallibility of the Pope, the disposition it may make of the questions of Church property, and other points likely to come up of an essentially political character. He believes that all States having Catholic subjects are intimately concerned in the proceedings of the Council, and ought to take a common attitude. He suggests that it might be well for these Powers to hold a conference, and not leave the Council in doubt of their position in regard to its decisions.

SPAIN.

The Reconstructed Ministry—The New Men.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 7.

The Ministerial crisis is over. ZORILLA has been appointed Minister of Justice; MARTOS, Minister of Public Works, and BECCARA, Minister of the Colonies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church—Press Comments on the Last Debate in the Lords—The Telegraph Purchase Bill.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.

The *Daily News* (Liberal) has an editorial article to-day on the proceedings of the House of Lords last evening. The writer says that the Irish Church bill will leave the House of Lords with a very different character from which it entered, and much less acceptable to the country. It will be quite impossible for the House of Commons to accept the amendments made by the Peers, and it will be their duty to restore the bill in its original form. The Lords have done their best to spoil the measure they prudently abstained from rejecting, and the Commons must transform the deformed.

The *Times*, commenting on last night's debate, says: "By their last act the House of Lords have completed the transformation of the ministerial scheme. They have refused, by a majority of 70, to approve the clause appropriating the surplus funds of the Church, and have preferred to reserve the question for future consideration. The meaning of this vote is not obscure. The Duke of ARGYLL condemned it by anticipation as an attempt to reverse the vote by which the Duke of CLEVELAND's amendment proposing concurrent endowment was rejected; and, although we agree with the Marquis of SALISBURY that Lord CAIRNS can scarcely have provision for the residences of Catholic priests at heart, we must acknowledge the justice of the Duke of ARGYLL's general conclusion that the vote unquestionably reverses, in spirit if not in form, the decision against the Duke of CLEVELAND's scheme." The *Times* believes the country is ready and willing to support the grant for ecclesiastical residences to the Catholics and Presbyterians. If the opportunity to make it is rejected, it will be because the governing powers, being unable to rise above the catchwords of party, dare not look openly and courageously at the truth.

General Sir JAMES YORKE SCARLETT has been made Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Lord MONCK has been made Knight of the Star of India.

The Telegraph Purchase bill, now before the House of Commons, proposes to raise £7,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of the lines and to make the service a monopoly, to go into existence on the 1st of January, 1870.

FRANCE.

Denials of Late Rumors—No Changes in the Ministry, and no Withdrawal of Troops from Rome.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 7.

The *Patrie* denies the reports that Ministerial changes are imminent.

La France has an article, to-day, denying the story of the contemplated evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

THE NEW CABLE.

Reports to Tuesday Noon—How a Heavy Gale was Weathered.

BREST, Wednesday, July 7.

Dispatches through the new cable from the *Great Eastern* report that up to Tuesday noon she had run 1,524 knots and paid out 1,760 knots of the cable. She reports that a heavy gale prevailed on Monday night, but that it was weathered finely. All well. The signals are still good.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Letters from Jefferson Davis—His Health—The Governor-General in Quebec—Suspected Murder of a Ship Captain.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 7.

Letters received here from JEFFERSON DAVIS, now at Paris, render it doubtful that his health will ever permit his return. If he recovers sufficiently to permit travel, he will spend the Summer in Canada and the Winter in Mississippi.

All the Government stores at Chambly and the detachment of Royal Canadian Rifles have been removed to Montreal. The whole of the military stores in the garrison of St. John are to be sent to Halifax.

Mr. WILSON, of Newcastle, at the expense of the Government, will visit the maritime Provinces shortly to introduce the system of the artificial propagation of salmon and other kinds of fish.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, July 7.

Sir JOHN YOUNG and suite arrived here this morning and had an enthusiastic reception. The streets were lined with evergreens and the houses were decorated with bunting. The Parliament House has been fitted up for a grand ball and dinner to his Excellency.

Last night the body of Captain TEMPLE, of the ship *Intrusive*, was found in the woods about twenty miles from here, with a pistol shot wound in his head. There is considerable mystery about the affair, and it is not known whether the deceased was murdered or committed suicide. A watch, money and other valuables were found on his person.

Free Trade—Formation of a League in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, July 7.

At the request of HENRY O. LLOYD, of the Free-Trade League of New-York, a large number of influential citizens met this evening for the purpose of forming a branch League. THOS. J. SIZER, Esq., was appointed temporary Chairman, and ROBERT HADFIELD, Esq., Secretary. Resolutions indicative of the object of the meeting were adopted, and a Committee on Permanent Organization appointed, to report at a subsequent meeting. In the course of the evening remarks were made by Hon. JAMES M. HUMPHREYS. The remarkable fact was announced that the entire Press of Buffalo, irrespective of party, favored free trade.

THE INDIANS.

More Indian Depredations—A Government Train Attacked—General Carr's Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 7.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 5th inst. says that advices from South Pass state that a party of Indians had appeared near Atlantic City and Hamilton yesterday, and had driven away forty horses.

A Government train was attacked by Indians on Sunday while *en route* to the Wind River Valley. Troops were sent from the railroad to their relief.

An Omaha dispatch of yesterday says that advices from General CARR's expedition on the Republican River state that the troops so far have been unable to bring the Indians to a stand, although skirmishing a number of times.

Depredations by Cheyennes near Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 7.

Advices from the West say that on the morning of the 26th ult., a party of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, and about twenty in number, made a dash on three trains near Sheridan, stampeding about fifty mules, and killing and scalping one Mexican. The party came within 200 yards of the engine-house, capturing thirty mules. Two parties of citizens have gone in pursuit of the Indians. The Mexican killed was within 800 yards of the depot.

THE TURF.

Newmarket Races—July Meeting—Second Day.

NEWMARKET, Wednesday, July 7.

The Sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns each for three-year-olds was a walk over by Lord STAMFORD's *Bradgate*.

The Midsummer Stakes of 50 sovereigns each for three-year-olds was won by Baron ROTHSCHILD's b. c. by *Tim Whifler* out of *Hermione*, beating Prince SOLTYKOFF's *Bodsworth*, second, and Mr. PRYOR's filly *Misadventure* by *Adventurer*, third. The betting at the start was two to one against the winner, two to one against *Misadventure*, and three to one against *Bodsworth*. No others started.

The Exeter Stakes, of forty sovereigns each, was won by Mr. PRYOR's filly, by *King of Trumps* out of *Basquine*, beating Baron ROTHSCHILD's b. f. *Mahonia*, by *King Tom*, second, and Mr. J. B. MORRISEY's *Calypso*, third. The betting was even on the winner, and three to one against *Mahonia* and *Calypso*. Five ran.

Racing at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 7.

In a $2,000 match to wagons between *Hotspur* and *Myron Perry* this afternoon, at Mystic Park, the latter won in three straight heats. Time, 2:27, 2:30 and 2:29½.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.

A $150,000 Fire in San Francisco—Large Fires in Washington Territory and About St. Helena.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, July 6.

The Pacific Wood Preserving Company's works in this city were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss will amount to about $150,000. It is reported that several Chinamen lost their lives in the burning buildings.

Extensive fires are raging in Washington Territory between Martinez and Humphreys. They have destroyed several miles of telegraph line, together with bridges, houses and other property. Fires are also burning in the neighborhood of St. Helena.

Fire in Humboldt, Wis.—A Paper-Mill Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Wednesday, July 7.

Messrs. NOONAN & MCNAB's paper-mill, and J. ORTON's flouring-mill, at Humboldt, Wis., were burned last night. The loss is $20,000.

Burning of Property near Cohoes, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 7.

Hon. HUGH WHITE's barn and shed, containing a large quantity of seasoned lumber, together with other property, opposite Cohoes, were destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is unknown.

The Ninth Army Corps Reunion at Rocky Point, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 7.

The reunion of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside Expedition was held at Rocky Point to-day, and was in every respect successful. There was a very large gathering, including many distinguished officers. At the business meeting General A. E. BURNSIDE was reëlected President; John G. Park, Vice-President; Lewis Richmond, Recording Secretary; and D. R. Learned, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. General W. S. King, Colonel Wm. B. Hutchings and General Lee were constituted the Executive Committee. Niagara Falls was selected as the place for holding the next reunion, and the 14th of September, 1870, as the time, being the anniversary of the battle of South Mountain. A Rhode Island clam-bake was served, and afterward a banquet was spread in the hotel. Toasts and speeches followed the dinner, and pleasant addresses were made by General W. S. King, General R. B. Potter, General McKibben, Colonel William A. Howard, General H. Rogers, Chaplains Ball and Woodbury, Colonel Maggi, Senator Anthony and others. The best of feeling prevailed to the close.

The Reunion of the Armies of the Potomac and Gulf at Long Branch—The Festivities of the Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, July 7.

To-morrow will be a gala day at Long Branch. The officers of the Grand Armies of the Potomac and the Gulf hold their first reunion at the Stetson House. In the evening a grand complimentary ball will be given them at the same place. Many officers of the army and navy and prominent citizens will attend.

The Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad—Election of Officers.

BELFAST, Me., Wednesday, July 7.

The annual meeting of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad Company was held in this City to-day. It was voted to reduce the number of directors from thirteen to nine, and Hon. Axel Hayford, S. L. Milliken, J. G. Dickerson, W. H. Simpson, Reuben Sibley, William T. Colburn, Joseph H. Kaler and George B. Ferguson, all of Belfast, with Elias Milliken, of Burnham, were chosen. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Hon. Axel Hayford was elected President of the Corporation; John H. Quimby, Clerk, and W. T. Colburn, Treasurer.

The Cotton Crops.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 7.

Favorable reports have been received from all sections of Georgia and Florida regarding the cotton crops.

The Operative Plasterers of North America—Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 7.

The annual convention of the Operative Plasterers of North America assembled this morning at Hospitaler Hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: CHARLES MCLEAN, of Boston. President: JOSEPH CRAIG, of Portland, First Vice-President; THOMAS A. HOGAN, of Chicago, Second Vice-President; WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, of Detroit, General Secretary; EDWARD GALLAGHER, of Brooklyn, Treasurer. The preparations for the entertaining of the representatives by the Boston societies are all that could be desired.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Committee of Ways and Means—Election of a Professor of the University of California—Mining Dividends.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 7.

The Committee of Ways and Means, after investigating the affairs of the Custom-house, Mint and Sub-Treasury, and also certain alleged improper transactions of the Sub-Treasurer with the Bank of California, report the former all right, and that the charges against the latter are groundless. The Committee are about to leave for Oregon and perhaps Vancouver's Island.

The Board of Regents of the University of California yesterday unanimously elected Mr. SWINTON, of New-York, Professor of Literature, Rhetoric and Logic.

Hale and Norcross and Sierra Navada Mining Companies have declared dividends, the former $6 and the latter $2 50 per share, payable July 10. The Sierra Nevada Company has increased its capital from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000, divided into fifteen thousand shares at $200 each.

Tennessee Politics—Injunctions Against Registers—Governor Senter's Movements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 7.

Injunctions were granted to-day against the Register for this county and Monroe. Motions to dissolve will be argued on Monday. Governor SENTER has ordered two companies of militia here from Middle Tennessee. He threatens to send more if his Registers are interfered with.

Patricide in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 7.

Mr. CRAWFORD, keeper of a store in Lee, quarreled with his son yesterday, and struck him with an ax. The son then seized a gun and shot his father dead.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, July 7.—Hon. RICHARD FLETCHER, of this city, lately deceased, left a residuary legacy to Dartmouth College, (his Alma Mater,) estimated at $100,000, to be invested as a permanent fund, and the income used at the discretion of the trustees. He also leaves $5,000 to the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, the income to be used in employing colporteurs, and numerous smaller sums for charitable purposes.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.—A large quantity of seized sugars of AUGUSTE COUTOURIE & Co. have been claimed by the Havana firm of PLASSAN, AVILES & Co. COUTOURIE & Co. have suspended payment. Besides the sugar belonging to the latter firm under surveillance is a large quantity of molasses and liquors. Heavy orders for Nos. 1 and 2 Wheat are being received from France—more than can be filled here. Orders for 100,000 bushels of No. 1 have been received within a few days.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—JAMES CLARK, Conductor on the Troy and Boston Railroad, was badly injured yesterday near Valley Falls by a train being thrown from the track. Three other employes were slightly injured. A canal boat captain named RAWSON was arrested at West Troy yesterday for throwing a boy named RYAN overboard and breaking his leg.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 7.—JOSHUA PLUMB, a breaker on the Hudson and Boston Railroad, was instantly killed this morning by coming in contact with a bridge, about two miles from this city, while tending a break on top of a freight car. PLUMB was injured three years ago, while acting in the same capacity, by striking the same bridge, from the effects of which he never fully recovered.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 7.—MARIETTA BRANDON, aged 17 years, of Conesville, Schoharie County, N. Y., was drowned at Nayang Falls in this city this morning.

ALBANY, July 7.—The son of JOHN SCHOONMAKER, a tavernkeeper at Cedar Hill, was accidentally shot while hunting on Monday, and so badly wounded in his hip that one of his legs had to be amputated. JAMES C. MATTHEWS (colored) was the successful prize essay writer competing for the medal of the Young Men's Association in this city.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—R. J. TUNSTALL publishes a card in to-day's *Democrat*, saying that the New-York *Post* did not, and could not, with any truth assert that he represented himself in any official position in regard to Missouri paying its interest in gold, giving figures to show how the matter stands. The letter is full and voluminous.

OSWEGO, July 7.—Private DANFORTH CLEMENTS, who shot Private JOSEPH MARKS at Fort Ontario on the 17th of June, was to-day arraigned before United States Commissioner GETTY, charged with murder. After examination the prisoner was recommitted to the county jail to await indictment at the next term of the United States District Court.

OSWEGO, July 7.—Extensive preparations are making for the reception of the members of the Associated Press of Canada, which will occur on the 23d inst.

THE LIQUOR SEIZURES IN BOSTON.

Descent Upon a Leading Lager-Beer Saloon—The Property Taken—Excitement Among the Germans.

From the Boston Post, July 7.

The new Liquor law continues a leading topic of conversation with the public, and affords the leading business of the State Constabulary. The excitement was heightened by the descent upon, and forcible seizure of, the stock and effects of a, if not the, leading lager-beer saloon of the city. The details of the exploit will be found below. We may state as a fact that no such commotion has been witnessed since the law went into effect, as that of yesterday in Franklin-street. The favorite Teutonic beverage has been assaulted in its stronghold—the lion has been bearded in his den—and great is the stir thereof. This and some events that have preceded it since the advent of July have caused a deep feeling in the community; deeper than some know, and which may yet show itself in no uncertain form. A spark will sometimes kindle a conflagration. It is well known that the new act prohibits the sale of lager-beer—a beverage which is very largely consumed in Boston, and which is regarded as salutary, safe and good. Very many worthy people among us made this their only business. With many it was the only business of which they have any knowledge. They are now thrown out of it, with of course nothing to do. Is it at all strange that there is a strong under-current of feeling in the city? Is it strange that the German population is exercised deeply?

THE DESCENT UPON PFAFF'S.

The upper portion of Franklin-street was the scene of considerable excitement yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the seizure of a large quantity of lager-beer and other material which the law declares to be contraband. At about 3 o'clock several deputy constables, under the lead of Constable C. C. DEAN, entered the retail depot for Pfaff's lager-beer, situated in the basement of the large building on the corner of Washington and Franklin streets. The warrant was read for the seizure of the liquids therein stored, and immediately afterward the deputies commenced the work of removing them. The crowd in the meantime had become great, and it was with difficulty that a space large enough to enable them to work could be kept clear. Large furniture wagons had been provided in which to remove the contraband articles, and the work was commenced by filling one of them with barrels of lager-beer. The Germans who were mixed in the crowd, and also numerous others, testified their disapprobation of the course being pursued, by ejaculations not at all complimentary to the constable nor to the ones who framed the law which gave them the power to pursue, what the persons above referred to were pleased to call "a highway robbery." Throughout the entire seizure, the crowd seemed disposed to interrupt the proceedings of the constables as much as possible without committing a direct assault. At about 6 o'clock operations were suspended; at that time, since 3 o'clock, the deputies had been hard at work, and six-wagon loads had been transported to the "bonded warehouse" kept by Major JONES, in the cellar at the rear of the building occupied by him as "headquarters." The seizure was the largest that has yet been made; it embraced upward of 750 gallons of lager-beer, in barrels, half-barrels, kegs, &c., and 300 dozen pints of ale, (in stone bottles,) and sundry bottles of wine, demijohns of whisky, and several bar-room utensils. It was all taken to the warehouse above spoken of, and will there await the disposal of the Court.

The influence of the above seizure was immediately made apparent by the closing of several other lager-beer places in that locality.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of General Spinner "Custodian of the Sinking Fund"—His Instructions—Another Purchase of Bonds—The Virginia Election—Personal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 7.

Secretary BOUTWELL to-day appointed General SPINNER, United States Treasurer, Custodian of the Sinking Fund, and furnished him the following letter of instructions:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1869.

SIR: You are hereby designated Custodian of the Sinking Fund, and also of such bonds as have been and may hereafter be bought by the Secretary and held subject to the future action of Congress. You will see that all the bonds purchased on either account are changed to registered bonds, and you will open such accounts in your books as may be necessary to a clear understanding at all times of the true condition of the fund. You will open an interest account with the Sinking Fund, and will credit that account with all interest due upon the bonds held by the Sinking Fund whenever the same is payable. Whenever in your judgment the amount to the credit of such interest is such as to justify the purchase of bonds to be added to the principal of the Sinking Fund, you will report to the Secretary of the Treasury that the necessary orders for such purchases may be given, and the amount of such purchases will be charged to said account.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.
Hon. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer, U. S.

As indicated by the above letter, the policy of purchasing bonds to be placed at the disposition of Congress was again enforced to-day by the order of the Secretary, sent out to-night, for a further purchase of three millions on Friday. The fact that the stringency of the money market was suddenly abated at 3 o'clock by reports that this purchase would be made, is no evidence that such intention was known in advance, as it certainly was not. Such reports, however, were in circulation here, based upon the belief that the Secretary would make such purchase, and were further strengthened by the phraseology of his letter to General SPINNER.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The congratulatory dispatch of the Chairman of the State Committee of the Walker Party of Virginia, to the President is looked upon with some degree of curiosity here. If so complete an indorsement of the President's policy be supplemented by legislative and executive action in that State, the triumph of the Walker Party may well be deemed a matter of congratulation. But there is a disposition here in official quarters to wait and see what future events bring forth before setting the seal of approval on the result of the election.

LOUISIANA AND GEORGIA.

Among the arrivals in the city are Senator HARRIS, of Louisiana, and JOHN RICE, Esq., President of the Georgia National Bank, at Atlanta, Ga. Senator HARRIS reports political matters in his State very quiet, with a much better state of feeling than existed this time a year ago. Outrages and crimes are greatly reduced in number. The crop prospect is very good, and though the season is backward the cotton stand is very fair. Mr. RICE says the military administration of General TERRY is rapidly improving the state of affairs in Georgia. Senator HARRIS, like most of his colleagues, contemplates a trip to the Pacific Coast during the Summer.

SECRETARY RAWLINS.

The reports concerning the very feeble health of the Secretary of War, and to the effect that a leave of absence of several months is to be granted him, have no foundation. He stated to-day that his health was better than for several years, and that he should remain in Washington at his post of duty during the Summer, with an occasional visit of a few days at a time to his family, who are spending the Summer in Connecticut.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 7.

THE CUSTOMS FRAUDS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Treasury Agent KINZELLA, now here, is writing his report. The understanding is it seriously implicates parties in New-Orleans in high standing, as well as former officers of the Customs, not, however, including KELLOGG and STOCKDALE. The report, in substance, substantiates the *Picayune's* statements of Customs frauds.

THE JULY CURRENCY BALANCE.

The currency balance in the Treasury has been reduced about $6,000,000 since the 1st of July, by the withdrawal of the necessary amount to purchase $3,000,000 of bonds, and $2,500,000 to-day for the use of the army.

THE PURCHASE OF TERRITORY.

It may now be stated with more certainty than heretofore that Minister SICKLES has not been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, and the additional assurance comes from one of the best sources of official information that the Government is not looking to the purchase of territory in any other quarter.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE.

The following are the disbursements for the month of June:

Civil and miscellaneous, $3,829,388; War, $5,253,298; Navy, $2,685,096; Indian and pensions, $2,082,416.

The above does not include the amount paid on account of public debt.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

The question of administering the iron-clad oath to members elect of the Virginia Legislature, has not yet been submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion. The President is awaiting before doing so the receipt of the correspondence which called forth the letter of General CANBY to the effect that the taking of this oath will be necessary.

APPOINTMENTS.

HENRY P. ROLFE has been appointed United States District Attorney for the District of New-Hampshire. HAMILTON TAYLOR has been appointed Collector of Customs for the district of Pearl River, Miss. HIRAM A. BURT has been appointed Collector of Customs for the district of Superior, Mich.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER TOUR.

The President will next week accompany his family to Long Branch, and occasionally during the Summer be absent from the city, but at no time over two weeks, perhaps not for so long a period. His traveling movements will depend on the state of public business which will receive his attention at Washington whenever its importance shall so require.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD.

Special orders from the War Department grant leave of absence from the 1st inst., and until further orders, to Brevet Major-General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, U. S. A., recently appointed Assistant Treasurer at New-York.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that a Notary Public attesting papers to be used before the Department must procure a certificate of his authority from the clerk of a Court of Record in every case, notwithstanding the name of such notary may have been filed in the department as already duly certified; for, although his name may be filed in one bureau of the Treasury, it will require time and labor for the heads of other bureaus to ascertain this fact.

NAVY.

Surgeon P. J. Horwitz has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Surgeon Edward Gilchrist has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Edward Jackson has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia on the 20th of September next, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea.

Naval Constructor Samuel M. Pook has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the Portsmouth, N. H., yard, relieving Isaiah Hanscom, who goes to the Boston yard.

POLITICAL.

Proceedings of the Ohio Democratic Convention.

General Rosecrans Nominated for Governor.

The Latest Returns from the Virginia Election.

Platform Adopted by the California Democrats.

The Philadelphia Registry Law Declared Constitutional.

OHIO POLITICS.

Democratic State Convention—Nomination of General Rosecrans for Governor—The Platform of the Party.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, July 7.

The Democratic State Convention met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and organized with Hon. P. VAN TRUMP as President. The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—General W. S. ROSECRANS, on second ballot.

For Lieutenant-Governor—T. G. GODFREY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—W. J. GILMORE.

For Treasurer of the State—STEPHEN BUHRER.

For Attorney-General—Colonel J. M. CONNELL.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That exemption from tax of over $2,500,000,000 Government bonds and securities is unjust to the people, and ought not be tolerated, and that we are opposed to any appropriation for the payment of the interest on the public bonds until they are made subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the claims of the bondholders that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate, and if persisted in will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation.

Resolved, That we denounce the high protective tariff which was designed only in the interests of the New-England manufacturers; that said tariff is also by its enormous impositions on salt, sugar, tea, coffee, and the necessaries of life, unendurable and oppressive, especially upon the people of the West, and that we demand its repeal, and the substitution of another based upon revenue principles alone, upon the closest possible approximation to absolute free trade.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the United States have always been preëminently friendly to the rights and interests of the laboring men; that they are in favor of a limited number of hours in all manufacturing workshops, the hours dictated by the physical and mental well-being of the laborer; that they favor the most liberal laws in regard to household and homestead exemption from sale and execution; that they are also in favor of liberal grants of land from the public domain to actual settlers, without any cost, and are opposed to the donation of them to swindling railroad corporations; and that they are generally friendly to a system of measures advocated by the Labor and Industrial Congresses, and we pledge the Democratic Party, if restored to power, to exercise their influence in giving them practical application.

Resolved, That the attacks of Governor HAYES and LEE upon the doings of the late General Assembly are false in fact, malicious in spirit and unworthy of gentlemen occupying their elevated positions.

Resolved, That the late General Assembly were called upon to make large and extraordinary appropriations to rebuild the burned Lunatic Asylum, to provide a reform school for girls, to construct a new Blind Asylum, to make appropriations to pay over $80,000 of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of the State in favor of a life insurance and trust company, and to meet a deficiency of over $500,000 of the preceding Republican Legislature, which, together with the extra compensation paid to the members, under the law passed by the Republican Legislature, were provided for without an increase of the State levy; and the appropriations in the aggregate are much less than those of the preceding Republican Legislature, without abstracting $800,000 from the relief fund for the maimed and disabled soldiers and their families.

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to the Fifty-eighth General Assembly for their economical expenditure in the administration of the State Government, and the exposal of wholesale frauds in the erection of State buildings, whereby the people were swindled out of half a million of dollars by the negligence of the Republican State officials and the dishonesty of others.

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to decide for itself who shall possess the elective franchise within it; that by the attempt to regulate suffrage in Ohio by means of the so-called Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, is subversive of the principles of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the policy and legislation of the Radical Party directly tend to destroy all the reserved rights of the States, and convert the Republic into a consolidated despotism; and that whether such despotism be exercised by an Emperor, a President or a Congress, the result would be fatal to liberty and good government; that consolidation in this country means the absolute dominion of monopoly, and aggregate capital over the lives, the liberty and the property of the toiling masses.

Resolved, That we denounce the national banking system as one of the worst outgrowths of the bonded debt which unnecessarily increases the burden of the people $30,000,000 annually, and that we demand its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the trial and sentence to death by Military Commissions of citizens of Texas not in the military or naval service, when the civil courts were in unobstructed exercise of their functions in that State and in the time of profound peace, and the approval of that sentence by President GRANT are violations of the most sacred rights of American citizens guaranteed by their Constitution, State and Federal, and deserve and should receive the earnest condemnation of every lover of liberty and constitutional government.

Resolved, That the numerous palpable and high-handed usurpations of the party in power; their many public and private acts of tyranny, trampling under foot the civil law and the guarantees of the Constitution; their continuing to deprive sovereign States of representation in Congress, and to govern said States by military rule, show them to be the party of despotism, and unworthy the confidence and support of a free people.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship, and recognise as brethren in a common cause, all conservative men not heretofore Democrats, who will unite with us in rescuing the Government from the unworthy hands into which it has fallen; and we pledge the united and cordial support of the two hundred and fifty thousand Democrats in Ohio whom we represent, to the ticket nominated by this Convention, and presented by us to the suffrages of the people of Ohio.

The Convention then dissolved.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Walker's Majority 40,000—The Congressional Delegation—Its Composition.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 7—1 P. M.

Up to date, dispatches received here show that WALKER carries the State by 40,000, and the Legislature by 40 on joint ballot. The following Walker candidates for Congressmen are certainly elected: MCKENZIE, in the Seventh District; MILNE, in the Sixth; GIBSON, in the Eighth; RIDGEWAY, in the Fifth; SEGAR, Congressman at large.

The following Wells Congressmen are elected: PLATTE, in the Second District; PORTER, in the Third; NORTON, (colored,) in the First. All the telegrams of this morning give overwhelming gains for WALKER—so large as to divest the result of the interest of a doubt.

The Walker men are assembled in the streets in great crowds cheering over the returns.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 7—Evening.

WALKER's majority in 42 counties is 27,000. All of WELLS' strong counties are heard from. Those counties to be heard from will nearly double WALKER's majority. The city to night presents the appearance of a Fourth of July night, with fireworks and cheering along the streets.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, July 7.

Alexandria City and County gives a Radical majority of 260. SEATON (colored) and CLOSE (white) are elected to the Legislature. SNOWDEN and TAYLOR, Conservatives, are elected to the Senate. MCKENZIE's majority for Congress, is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

The Latest Returns—Walker's Majority 40,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 7—11 P. M.

The State, according to the latest returns to-night, has gone by nearly 40,000 for WALKER, and there is a Walker majority of fifty on a joint ballot in the Legislature. The Walker people elect all the Congressmen except three, who are PLATTE, PORTER and NORTON, (colored.) This complete disaster to the Wells ticket results from, first, the unreliability of the negro vote, which in the country districts has gone largely for WALKER; and, second, because of the failure of their calculations in some of the counties bordering on Tennessee and North Carolina, where the white votes for that ticket were chiefly expected. Counties that were expected to give him 500 majority went against him by thousands. The Walker State Executive Committee telegraphed to President GRANT this morning, congratulating him on the triumph of his policy in Virginia, and thanking him for his liberality. Several Walker colored men have been elected to the Legislature.

Congratulatory Dispatch to President Grant—The Majorities.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 7.

The following dispatch was sent this morning by the Chairman of the Walker State Executive Committee to President GRANT:

RICHMOND, July 7, 1869.

MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the State Executive Committee of the Walker Party, I congratulate you upon the triumph of your policy in Virginia. The gratitude of the people for your liberality is greatly enlivened by the overwhelming majority by which that policy prevails.

R. T. DANIEL, Chairman.

To His Excellency U. S. GRANT, President of the United States.

WALKER's majority in the State is estimated by additional returns this morning at 40,000. Both branches of the Legislature are undoubtedly carried by Walker men. This district elects eleven Walker men to the Legislature. The returns upset the calculations of the Wells men, based upon the vote by color, some of the blackest counties having given large majorities for WALKER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, July 7.

The election in this vicinity passed off quietly. Returns from Elizabeth City and county give WELLS 1,205 majority, and Warwick County about 126. HARRIS, the colored candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Wells ticket falls behind in the two counties some thirty votes.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Democratic State Convention—The Platform Adopted.

The California Democratic State Convention assembled in the Assembly Chamber, Sacramento, June 29. J. P. HOGE, of San Francisco, Chairman of the State Central Committee, presided, and about 300 delegates were in attendance. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported the following, through C. T. RYLAND, their Chairman, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Upon the eve of a political canvass, the time-honored usages of our party require that a platform of principles be announced for the government of those who may be elected to political office; and whereas, new questions have arisen since the meeting of the last Democratic Convention, making such action eminently proper; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democracy of California now and always confide in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the white people of the country to administer and control their Government without the aid of either negroes or Chinese.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party view with alarm the action of an unscrupulous majority in Congress in their attempts to absorb the powers of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Federal Government, and to annihilate the rights and functions reserved to the State Governments.

Resolved, That the subjection of the white population of the Southern States to the rule of a mass of ignorant negroes, their disfranchisement, and the denial to them of all those sacred rights guaranteed to every freeman, is an outrage and a wrong for which the history of free Governments in modern times may be searched in vain for a parallel.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party is opposed to the policy of lending the credit of the State and squandering the State property upon railway or other corporations to the detriment of the public interests and the overwhelming increase of the State debt and taxation.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party ever has been, is now and ever will be, the champion of the rights of the mechanic and workingman; that all the reforms having for their object the reduction of the hours of his labor, the enlargement of his privileges and the protection of his personal liberty, have ever been demanded, enacted and enforced by the Democracy; that we point with pride to the fact that in California it was the Democratic element in the Legislature that passed, and a Democratic Governor that approved, the Eight-hour law, and that we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to carry the provisions of that law into full force and effect, as well as to labor in other directions for the cause of the sons of toil.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the adoption of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, believing the same to be designed and, if adopted, certain to degrade the right of suffrage; to ruin the laboring white man, by bringing untold hordes of Pagan slaves (in all but name) into direct competition with his efforts to earn a livelihood; to build up an aristocratic class of oligarchs in our midst, created and maintained by Chinese votes; to give the negro and Chinaman the right to vote and hold office; and that its passage would be inimical to the best interests of our country; in direct opposition to the teachings of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and the other founders of the Republic; in flagrant violation of the plainest principles upon which the superstructure of our liberties was raised; subversive of the dearest rights of the different States, and a direct step toward anarchy and its natural sequence, the erection of an empire upon the ruins of constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That the Democracy of California believe that the labor of our white population should not be brought into competition with the labor of a class of inferior people, whose living costs comparatively nothing, and who add nothing to the wealth of our State, and who care and know nothing about our churches, schools, societies, and social and political institutions.

Resolved, That we arraign the Radical Party for its profligacy, corruption and extravagance in public expenditures; for its tyranny, extortion and disfranchisement; for its contempt of constitutional obligations; for placing the City of Washington in the hands of semi-civilized Africans; and we particularly condemn the appointment of healthy and able-bodied negroes to office while the land is filled with capable white citizens who are suffering for the common necessaries of life.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and approve of the manner in which the Democracy have administered the State Government, and point with pride to the acts to protect the wages of labor, to lessen public and official expenses, and to the fact that during the present State administration the State debt has been reduced nearly $1,000,000, and taxation reduced from $1 18 on $100 to 97 cents.

The resolutions were received with great applause and unanimously adopted.

C. T. RYLAND also introduced the following, which was likewise enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That the so-called *Alabama* treaty having been rejected by the treaty-making power of the Government, the Democratic Party, true to its record as the only political party which on such issues has uniformly proved itself faithful to our own country, will now, as heretofore, be found ready to sustain all measures demanded by the honest dignity and rights of the Republic in its relations with all foreign Powers.

Resolved, That all voters in the State of California who are opposed to the radical measures of Congress, including the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and who are opposed to the appointment of negroes to office, be invited to unite with the Democracy in the coming contest.

JOSEPH B. CROCKETT was nominated as the candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of O. L. SHAFTER; and General WILLIAM T. WALLACE was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court for the full term, to succeed LORENZO SAWYER. Both gentlemen appeared before the Convention and accepted their nominations. A committee of nine was appointed to draw up an address to the people of the State on the Chinese question. W. W. PENDEGAST offered a resolution on behalf, as he said, of the Democratic papers of the State, which was read and adopted. It runs as follows:

Resolved, That the Western Union Telegraph Company, which controls all the wires connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, has, in instituting a tariff designed to give a virtual monopoly of Eastern news to a few newspapers of one political party in this State, been guilty of a great public wrong, has betrayed the trust confided to it, and effectually restricted the liberties of the Press, and that its action in this regard calls loudly for such legislative interference as shall prohibit discriminations, prevent the use of the telegraph as a political engine, and make it, like the mails, free to all.

A committee having been sent after Senator CASSERLY and Governor HAIGHT to invite them to address the Convention, those gentlemen appeared. Governor HAIGHT was first introduced by the Chairman, and delivered a speech on the subject of State Rights, centralization of power, Fifteenth Amendment, negro and Chinese suffrage, &c. He intimated that he would participate in the canvass this Fall. On motion, the thanks of the Convention were voted him.

Upon the conclusion of Governor HAIGHT's remarks, Senator CASSERLY addressed the Convention at considerable length, passing over the ground trodden by Governor HAIGHT, but paying more especial attention to the "Pagan Asiatics," who he declared were not wanted there. He also congratulated the Convention on the nominations it had made. The remarks of both gentlemen were frequently applauded.

JAMES H. LAWRENCE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. EUGENE CASSERLY, by his manly and statesmanlike course in the United States Senate, deserves the confidence of the people of the State of California.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Constitutionality of the Philadelphia Registry Law.

Judge AGNEW yesterday delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sustaining in the most unqualified manner the constitutionality of the Philadelphia Registry law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says:

This law was recently declared to be in conflict with the Constitution of the State by Judge SHARSWOOD, holding the Nisi Prius Court; but his judgment has been reversed by the Court in Banc, three of the Judges—AGNEW, READ and WILLIAMS—being of the opinion that none of its provisions are in conflict with the Constitution, while Chief Justice THOMPSON unites with Judge SHARSWOOD in sustaining the recent decision of the latter. The result of the appeal to the Court of last resort will give entire satisfaction to all the citizens of Philadelphia who earnestly and honestly desire to see the ballot-box purified and kept pure hereafter. The law may possibly be defective or impracticable in some of its details, but time and experience will point out these defects, and give us an opportunity to remedy them as fast as they are manifested.

The point of Judge SHARSWOOD's adverse decision at *nisi prius* was that the law destroyed the freedom and equality of elections which the Constitution of the State demands. This position is fairly overturned by the opinion of the majority, Judge AGNEW giving the following answer to the question, to whom are the elections free? "They are free only to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth; clearly they are not free to the unqualified. * * * It is the duty of the Legislature to secure freedom and equality by such regulations as will exclude the unqualified and allow the qualified only to vote." The effect of the law as it acts upon the men who have striven to make our elections the most shameless farces is thus tersely summed up by Judge AGNEW:

"It is true there is a kind of liberty this Registry law will destroy. It is that licentiousness, that adulterous freedom which surrenders the polls to hirelings and vagabonds, outcasts from home and honest industry, men without citizenship or a stake in the Government, men who will commit perjury, violence or murder itself." Such are the men whom this law will tend to curb, and so far as it suffices to do so it should and will receive the unqualified indorsement of the mass of honest voters, whose enemies they are. If experience should prove that any of its provisions are burdensome upon the honest voter, or impracticable in their application, as we have already said, it will be comparatively easy to remedy them before the evils resulting therefrom can approach in magnitude and enormity the glaring abuses which have so long been possible of perpetration simply and solely because no such law has been in force.

Political Notes.

The Republican nominations for Congressmen in Alabama are now complete and are as follows: First district, Alfred E. Buck; second, Charles W. Buckley; third, Robert S. Heflin; fourth, Charles Hays; fifth, William J. Haralson, sixth, John J. Hinds.

Senator MATT. H. CARPENTER delivered the Fourth of July oration in Fond du Lac, Wis. He said that we ought not to interfere in Cuban and Spanish affairs to establish our form of government; but we should not allow other nations to interfere to establish monarchies. In the matter of the *Alabama* claims, we should not settle them with money, or by war, which would oppress only the English common people, who were our friends, but should await our time, holding the action of England in the matter, as well as in the Mason-Slidell matter, as precedents on which we shall be at liberty to act.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., delivered the oration at Quincy, Mass., on Monday. He is reported to have censured the tendency to centralization in our Government, the disgusting office-seeking at Washington, and the stock-gambling at New-York; to have applauded those citizens who rise above party lines and think for themselves, and to have demanded respect, above all things, for independence of thought and action.

In 1855 the first Republican State Convention ever held in Maine adopted a resolution declaring that "the existence and execution of the Maine Temperance Law is a vital element in the organization and life of the Republican Party of this State, and is one of the chief safeguards of the lives, reputation, property and homes of the people."

It is said that General HANCOCK has intimated, in a letter to a friend in Pennsylvania, that he might be induced to resign his commission in the army and accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State, should it be tendered him.

Ex-Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, will start for the Pacific Coast on Saturday. The Democrats of Omaha have resolved to give him a reception, and their brethren of Cheyenne are discussing the matter.

Hon. JOHN THOMSON MASON, of Annapolis, and WILLIAM MAHONEY, of Frederick, are urged for the Democratic nomination for Comptroller of Maryland.

It is reported that a new Conservative paper will be started in Washington in the Fall, with Hon. EDMUND BURKE, of New-Hampshire, at the head of its editorial corps.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, addressed the Trades' Union of Rochester on Monday. He traced the progress of the country since July 4, 1776, its increase in territory, population and wealth, and the extension of the means of moral, intellectual and social improvement, and said that to-day we have an opportunity that no other people in the world has, to lift up the poor, the lowly, the dependent, the toiling masses, not only to the rights and privileges of citizenship, but to social, moral and intellectual well-being. He reiterated his belief that it would be better for the country if the hours of labor were eight instead of ten, saying: "I know a man cannot do as much work in eight hours as in ten in one year; but in my conscience I believe that if you take a thousand men to-day, in the vigor of manhood, and let them work eight hours a day, they will do more work in their lives than they would at a larger number of hours per day. But, whether they earn more or less, I am one of those who believe the country is earning too much money altogether. I believe we had better make less money, and in a more honest way, and devote more of our time to moral, mental and social culture." Yet he did not think we have reached a time when we can adopt an eight-hour rule in all departments of industry.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Father and Child Killed at New-Providence Station, New-Jersey—A Woman Badly Injured.

On Tuesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, as the afternoon mail train from Newark was rounding the sharp curve on the Morris and Essex Railroad, just north of the New-Providence Station, a man named SMITH, his sister, Mrs. MATTHEW MALONEY, his daughter and his niece were upon the up-track, going toward the New-Providence Station. Mr. SMITH, his daughter and niece resided in New-York, and had been spending their 4th of July holidays with Mrs. MALONEY, having come from the City on Saturday evening, and Mrs. MALONEY was accompanying her relatives to the station on their return. As the mail train turned the curve, coming close upon them before they were aware of it, they stepped quickly upon the down track, and at that moment came thundering around the curve in the opposite direction, the accommodation train, which leaves Morristown at 4:30 P. M. As the train passed, three of the four persons upon the track had disappeared, and upon stopping it was found that Mr. SMITH and his daughter had been instantly killed, while Mrs. MALONEY, who was thrown down an embankment, was seriously injured. The niece, a girl of eight or ten years, providentially escaped. The bodies were at once removed to a store near by, and medical assistance procured for the injured woman. This morning she was considerably better, but the physicians fear that she may be internally injured. Mr. WM. LITTELL, a Justice of the Peace, acting as Coroner, summoned a jury, who proceeded to view the bodies of the deceased. The railroad authorities at once provided coffins and everything necessary for the decent care of the dead, and medical attendance for the injured. The bodies will be removed to New-York.

A Citizen of Rochester Shot by a Burglar.

From the Rochester Union, July 6.

Last evening about 9 o'clock an affair of a startling character took place in Prospect-street, Eighth Ward. A citizen named ROBERT DE GARMO, residing at No. 17 in that street, with his wife and boy, aged about 10 years, and a little girl, went to the City Hospital grounds to view the fireworks. About the time stated Mr. DE GARMO, at his own request, permitted the boy to return to the house for a small cannon which he had there. The boy, on arriving at the house, found a rear woodshed door broken, and on looking through a window saw a man in the house. He ran and informed his father, who immediately proceeded to the house with the boy, the latter stopping at the front gate while Mr. DE GARMO proceeded to the woodshed and was in the act of mounting the steps leading to the kitchen when he was confronted by the burglar, who drew a revolver, and shot him. The ball entered his right breast, passed through his lung, and striking a rib beneath the arm, broke it, and lodged there. It was subsequently extracted by Dr. WHITBECK, who was called. Mr. DE GARMO and the burglar had not spoken when the shot was fired. The burglar, Mr. DE GARMO says, went to the well curb, where he stood a moment, and then ran away. The wounded man staggered to the front of the house, and informed his boy that he was shot. The neighborhood was aroused, and policemen sent for, but the burglar and would-be assassin had fled. Mr. DE GARMO was this morning in as comfortable a condition as could be expected, considering the nature of his wound, and he will probably recover in due course of time.

SPAIN AND ITALY.

A Week of Intense Excitement in Madrid.

Scenes at the Installation of Regent Serrano.

Important Proceedings in the Italian Parliament.

SPAIN.

The Oath to the Constitution—Swearing In of the Regent—Street Scenes of the Occasion—Arrest of the Count de Cheste—The National Pantheon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, June 21, 1869.

If the people of Madrid have not had amusement or excitement enough this week it certainly is not the fault of their rulers or of Providence. To the ceremony of the swearing fidelity to the Constitution by the army officers, &c., on Sunday, and of the troops to the number of 20,000 on Tuesday, there has been added since the swearing in of the Regent, and the arrest of the Conde DE CHESTE, a fierce debate in the Cortes respecting the coming of the Duke and Duchess of MONTPENSIER to Spain, and, lastly, the inauguration of the National Pantheon yesterday. Let us take them in their order:

SWEARING IN OF THE REGENT.

This ceremony was performed on Friday with great formality. On Thursday the Cortes appointed a committee of fifteen to wait upon General SERRANO, and advise him of his good fortune (!) in being elected Regent of the Kingdom. Of course Señor OLOZAGA was on the committee. Of course they made him spokesman, and of course he did the thing as ceremoniously as he could. The old State coaches from the ex-Royal stables were brought out, cleaned up, and at 3 o'clock, appeared at the principal door of the Congress. In the strictest *traje de ceremonia*, the fifteen entered, amidst the presentation of arms by a file of volunteers, and the sound of trumpets, Señor OLOZAGA being the most conspicuous figure of all. An escort of cavalry followed them. Arrived at General SERRANO's residence, only five minutes' ride distance, they alighted and were ushered into the great man's presence. To his credit be it said, he received them without any show. He is a hater of ceremony. He was dressed as he ought to be, like a simple citizen, in plain black, without any decorations. Señor OLOZAGA stated their mission. SERRANO told them he had hoped a practical solution would have been found ere that; but as it was not, he accepted the office of Regent simply on the ground that he believed it the duty of all good citizens to obey their country's call, whatever it might be. He had himself been in favor of a regency of three, but as the Cortes had thought otherwise, he bowed to their decision. Once more the old State coaches were entered, and the committee drove back to the Cortes. They entered just as the Neocatholic Deputy, Señor VINADER, was finishing a long speech in denunciation of the acts of the Provisional Government with respect to religious matters, and especially Minister ZORRILLA's famous decree for the inventories of the art treasures of the cathedrals, which led to the assassination of the Governor of Burgos. It was in a discussion on a proposal introduced to confirm and to give force of law to all the acts of the Provisional Government. Ranging themselves in the open space in front of the Tribune, the committee stated the result of their mission. Señor OLOZAGA said they had the honor to put into General SERRANO's hands the law of his appointment to the Regency. His Highness (the title he is to go by) has accepted solely from the consideration that all charges the Cortes saw fit to bestow were obligatory on all good citizens. They had further been requested to express the Regent's thanks to the Cortes for the high honor conferred upon him. Vice-President MARTOS, who was in the chair, remarked that he was sure he expressed the general sentiment of the Cortes when he declared in their name that they had heard with lively satisfaction the speech of the President of the Regency Committee, and he asked them if this was so. They accorded in the affirmative. On Friday afternoon the Cortes held a "session *extraordinario*" to swear in the Regent.

Save inside the Congress itself and its immediate neighborhood, it was not made much of by the people, who are really getting tired of these semi-regal displays. From SERRANO's residence to the Congress, of course, every balcony was gaudily draped, and in the Puerta del Sol also, it having been arranged the cortege should go round that way, so as to lengthen the journey for effect. At 2 o'clock SERRANO left his residence in his private carriage, drawn by only two horses and without any gaudy trimmings. He was dressed in the full uniform of a Captain-General. A brilliant staff rode behind him, and one or two regiments of cavalry. The sides of the road all the way were lined with infantry and volunteers. There was not one cheer or one *viva*. On passing the Principal, or Government building, in the Puerta del Sol, the officer in command of the volunteer guard omitted to cause his men to present arms. He is under arrest by order of President RIVERO, who is the chief of all the volunteer regiments of Madrid. Inside the Congress the President's tribune and table had been removed. The platform where they stood was richly carpeted with a magnificent piece of silk and gold embroidery. My lady readers will be interested to know that the raised silk work on this exquisite production exceeded one inch in thickness. Two gilded chairs were on the platform, one for the President and the other for the Regent, with a red velvet cushion before the latter for the purpose of kneeling.

The diplomatic gallery was quite full, all the Foreign Powers being represented. The plain black of Mr. HALE, Mr. PERRY and Mr. KINGSLEY stood out in marked contrast to some of the brilliant uniforms around them. A goodly array of gaily-dressed ladies occupied the other galleries and the floor of the House. The Republicans had agreed together to mark their displeasure by their absence, and all but four or five adhered to this determination. The empty appearance, therefore, of the left of the House, imparted a sense of coldness which the otherwise imposing nature of the ceremonial failed to dispel. At 2 o'clock President RIVERO took the chair. The first of the Ministers to enter was General PRIM, who went up to him and shook hands. He was in Captain-General's uniform. TOPETE followed in that of an Admiral. The other Ministers, and also the Deputies, were in evening costume. A salvo of twenty-one cannons announced the arrival of the Regent, and the Committee of fifteen went out to meet him. They quickly reappeared, preceded by the mace-bearers, and followed by the Regent himself, who, pale as death, took the seat at RIVERO's right, the whole House, with the exception of the President, remaining standing till he had sat down. SERRANO next bent the knee on the cushion, and the President, retaining his seat, said, "Do you swear to keep and to cause to be kept the Constitution of the Spanish nation of 1869 and the laws of the country, not looking in anything you do to any other thing but its good and liberty?" SERRANO, paler than ever and with trembling voice replied, "I swear! And if in what I have sworn or any part of it I"—here he completely broke down, and began to fumble in his pocket for a written copy of the form. Nervously pulling out a paper, he began to read it, but had to stop again for his glasses. Another nervous appeal to the pocket, and those indispensable aids to failing eyesight were drawn forth. Now, however, the "hero of Alcolea" found he had the wrong paper altogether, and again had he to dive into his pocket, this time with success. The sympathies of his audience were with him, for it was evident his emotion was intense. Every one believes him to be almost the only really consistent and patriotic of the whole of the present rulers of Spain. He resumed his oath thus, "If in what I have sworn or any part of it I do anything to the contrary, I ought not to be obeyed, for anything in contradiction of it should be null and void." President "If so you are, God and the country will reward you; but if not, they will demand it of you." SERRANO rose from his knee and resumed his seat. The President then said the Cortes have witnessed and heard the oath the Regent has taken to the Constitution and the laws. The Regent then read the speech, which I need not even summarize. This over, the President and the Regent gave each other a characteristic Spanish embrace, and the latter retired, bowing all round as he went.

ARREST OF THE CONDE DE CHESTE.

The Count DE CHESTE, (General PEZUELA,) who went into France with Queen ISABELLA, and has remained by her side as one of her faithful adherents ever since, aiding and abetting her in the plot she has on foot to restore her dynasty, with a singular foolhardiness came suddenly to Madrid last Friday. His departure in the train from Bayonne was, of course, telegraphed to the Government here, and as it is nearly twenty-four hours' journey, they had plenty of time to decide what they would do. When the Count stepped out of the car at the Northern Depot, the Chief of the Civil Guard stepped up to him and addressed him as General PEZUELA. "No, not General PEZUELA," was the reply, "but simply Citizen JUAN DE PEZUELA, who availing himself of the privileges of the new Constitution, comes to Madrid on his way to his possessions at Segovia." The officer respectfully told him he had the strict orders of the Minister of War to escort him instantly to Cadiz, that he had a picket of Civil Guard and another of volunteers in attendance, and therefore resistance was in vain. A special train was in readiness at the other depot, and he must request the pleasure of his company in the carriage he had in waiting. The astonished Royalist, who has his own presumption to blame for thrusting himself into the lion's den, had no alternative but to comply. Off they started, and in due time arrived at Cadiz. This summary order of PRIM's has caused much comment, as it was said the Count was to be shipped right off to the Canaries; but this is not so. He is to be tried by court-martial at Cadiz, which of course will probably end with a voyage to those pleasant islands. The Carlist Deputy, Señor OCHOA, intends to ask a question of General PRIM on the subject in the Cortes this afternoon. A report that another Isabellino General, CALANJE, has been arrested at Vitoria, has been in circulation, but it is without foundation. There is every probability this visit of General PEZUELA had to do with the various Isabellino conspiracies lately discovered at various places. If so, they are, as far as he is concerned, nipped in the bud.

THE NATIONAL PANTHEON.

Yesterday the ashes of some of Spain's greatest men, such as GRAVINA, MORALES, VILLANUEVA, LAGUNA, ERCILLA, CALDERON, &c., were carried in great procession to the Church of San Francisco, where they are to form the nucleus of the Westminster Abbey of Spain. This is an idea suggested by Minister ZORRILLA, and carried out at national expense by a decree of the Cortes. It was a gaudy, but to my mind, a ridiculous display. Gorgeous funeral cars carried handsome coffins and urns, with these remains, which had been gathered from various parts of the country, from the Church of the Atocha to that of San Francisco. The corporation, the Cortes, the Ministers, the learned professions, and a vast multitude "assisted" at the "Gunction," intended to signify honor for the illustrious dead, but which, however laudable in itself, had better have been left until the country was more settled, and in the meantime the interests of the living attended to.

ITALY.

Parliamentary Investigation of Charges of Bribery and Corruption—Brigandage—A Recent Festa—Parliamentary Elections—American Tourists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 8, 1869.

The motion made in Parliament by the Deputy FERRARI for an investigation of the conduct of members at the time of the tobacco contract, has been persistently followed up, and there is a prospect that the public will know the facts of the case. The Deputy BRENNA, the editor of the *Nazione*, newspaper, and the Deputy CIRININI, lawyer, have been distinctly charged with corruption, and although after a legal process left to go free, at least their political opponents and a large part of the public are not satisfied. Signor CRISPI, the leader of the Opposition, is confident of his triumph. Five days back the Government majority by a quibble succeeded in repulsing an investigation. Since then the matter has been pushed with so much energy that even the friends of authority have not had sufficient courage for further resistance, and the first steps have been taken for an examination of the whole transaction. The scene in the Parliamentary session of last Saturday, to use the slang of the newspapers, "beggars description." Cries and gesticulations, and calls to order, turned for the time the Chamber into a bull-ring, or, if one likes the comparison better, a bear garden. We are promised after this a pretty time of it. All the friends of justice wish to have the truth come out, for it has often enough been insinuated, or openly charged, that material inducements have been used to obtain the favor of men holding places of trust, and a caution is needed even for the immaculate servants of monarchy.

The clerical journals are in ecstacies. Confusion in the Chambers, with threats of duels among the members, and the prospect of corruption to be proved, give a delectable taint to the atmosphere, which, like that of carnage, attracts to the battle-field foul birds. Our friends of the Sacerdotal party find nothing going right. Their last hope is in the Council of Bishops, to be held in December at Rome, which, with both hands, is to make steady once more the giddy head of the world. Letters and living agents are flitting mercurially across half the surface of christendom.

BRIGANDAGE.

Brigandage is raising its head in the south once more, and the trouble it gives the Government and the honest portion of the population is about equal to the alarm excited by the savages on our western border. In the region of the Calabria no one's nose, ears, or neck is safe, at least, if he has enough worldly substance to be able to pay a ransom. Every day the newspapers have accounts of some luckless proprietor caught up by these gloomy barons of the road, and borne off to mountain castle or den. No brigand ever yields to tender persuasion, or melts into angelic mood. Indeed, the animal is a compound of devil and wild beast. On the band which binds their circle is written the sentence found over DANTE's gate of hell—"relinquish hope all ye who enter here."

RECENT FESTA.

We had a very pretty *festa* here in Florence on Sunday last on the recurrence of the anniversary of the *Statuto*, or Constitution. This is the only political festival for the whole of Italy, and it is to the people of the country very much what Independence Day is to us. It is not, however, celebrated with as much enthusiasm. In former years, at Turin, much account was made of it, and all means at hand were made to contribute to its splendor. I once saw a review of 32,000 troops there on this occasion, which, for a city of Italy, is no mean military show. As for these days, and Florence, the King day before yesterday inspected something less than 10,000 of all arms. It is not so easy to get together large bodies of soldiers here in the new capital as it was in the principal city of little compact Piedmont. Besides, that energetic State had on foot an efficient army of about one-third the force of the present army of the whole of Italy. When the Kingdom of Italy shall become, indeed, an enlarged Piedmont, we shall witness the accomplishment of many things now much to be desired. One very graceful aspect of this celebration came of a device adopted first time last year on the occasion of the marriage of the hereditary Prince—the illumination of the Casino. For a mile along the river and in the wood many thousand lamps were suspended. Fireworks were let off, music played and hundreds of the common people joined in the open-air dance. The King and all the Court looked on; flags waved everywhere, and a general feeling of content and good nature got possession for the time of the whole population. But long before the lights were put out, the King, with Prince, heir and wife, left the scene and hurried off by train for the north. VICTOR EMMANUEL has gone to Turin, and the young people to Monza for the hot season. It is the wish of the sovereign that the birth which is expected before many weeks shall take place at the Pitti Palace, the first, and, for political reasons, the most important which that roof of royal state may yet have sheltered. So, at the last moment, the beautiful, dear and too delicate Princess MARGARETTA, with her husband and the rest of them, will come trotting back to Florence.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Several of which, to fill vacancies, have just taken place, have not the importance of the French, but a certain interest is attached to them when they indicate the triumph of very positive political sentiment. Signor MINGHETTI, now minister, and for a long time one of the leading public men of Italy, has just been defeated in his native city of Bologna by Signor CRUEI, one of the Professors who, a year or more ago, lost their places in the University for taking part in a republican demonstration. The eminent talents of Signor MINGHETTI make his defeat at the ancient University the more conspicuous. A journal here, neutral in politics, pronounces him the most esteemed orator in Parliament, and as a writer upon political economy, the most distinguished among contemporary Italians. His work upon the "Relations of Social Economy with Morality and Right," gives him a place among the most profound of European thinkers.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

So far as Florence is concerned, a good many Americans, who may be said to be residents here, have within a few weeks set off for a Summer visit to their homes in the United States, called by the demands of one or another kind of business. Florence is a suburb of New-York, and a voyage between the two cities is an affair of fourteen or fifteen days. ANGELICO.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

A Curious Chapter on Domestic Economy for Housekeepers—"White" and "Yellow" Butter—How the Market is Supplied—Prices, Grades, &c.

There are two kinds of butter to be obtained at this season of the year,—one kind for the tables of the "good eaters," and the other kind for people habituated to plainer fare. The first kind is very limited in quantity, goes to regular customers, and is mostly spoken for before it gets to town, so that it can hardly be said to be in the market at all. It is what is known as the "Orange County" butter. We are in the very season for it now, and it will be found on the tables of the high-class hotels and restaurants, and at the "fine" grocers, where good providers purchase a pound or two of the fresh daily supply every morning for their families. This butter, though called "Orange County," comes from all the neighboring up-river counties, and is the new product of the dairies sent to town in daily installments, and intended for immediate use. It is, therefore, unsalted and pure simple butter, as yellow as the buttercups and as sweet as the clover that has gone into its composition. It arrives in barges at the foot of Jay-street or Robinson-street, North River, every day, in quantities of fifteen or twenty pails, (not tubs.) Here the agents of Delmonico's and the hotels and the leading grocers receive their consignments, and perhaps some smaller dealer buys an extra package or so to fill orders. At the barge, this butter costs, say, 40 to 45 cents; at the grocer's, the housekeeper buys it at an advance of 5 cents a pound above this price, only a fair profit, considering the loss in cutting up and weighing out. But this Orange County butter is only a "fancy" article, the trade in which lasts only a few months in the year, and is entirely outside of the regular traffic in the great staple.

In the regular butter trade, butter is divided into two general grades—the yellow and the white. The yellow is the higher, the white the inferior standard. In general terms, the best yellow butter comes from New-York State; Chenango, Chemung, Chatauqua, St. Lawrence, Lewis and Delaware Counties being the principal butter-producing districts. The inferior and white butter comes from the West; Ohio, and especially the Western Reserve, sending the greatest quantity and the best quality. That from the Western Reserve has greatly improved in quality of late years, so much so indeed, that a considerable proportion of it brings prices nearly equal to those of New-York State butter at the opening of the Fall trade.

The difference between the yellow butter and the white is, that the former is produced from grass and the latter from hay. The first yellow butter of the year comes to market early in May, when the cows are turned out to grass. The supply of this new butter continues to arrive for about six weeks, or till the middle of June, when it ceases. The farmers continue to make butter, of course; but, instead of shipping it to market, they lay it away in their dairies. This is because the weather has, by the middle of June, become so warm that the butter cannot be shipped without suffering great deterioration *en route*. In the latter part of September, or the first of October, the butter-makers send their accumulated stock forward again, and the market is once more supplied with yellow butter. The cows having by this time returned to hay for the Winter, the butter that is afterward sent forward is white. The Fall stock of yellow butter is generally exhausted by January, and from that date until the new butter of May is received, people must be content with white butter.

The competition among the butter dealers and commission merchants of this city for the farmers' Summer product of yellow butter is exceedingly sharp and lively, and the dairymen are thus enabled to keep very accurately informed as to the state of the market and to exact the best prices. The margin of profit, therefore, for the city dealer is not so wide as is popularly imagined. The practice formerly prevailed and to a considerable extent does still, of making contracts in advance for the annual products of dairies. A wholesale dealer sends his agent through the butter-making region and agrees with this and that farmer to take their whole dairies or products of butter for the Summer at a certain price per pound. As this contract is made in the Spring and the butter does not come to market till the Fall, there is a fair chance for either the merchant or the farmer to make or lose a comfortable little sum, by unlooked-for changes in the market in the meantime. Merchants say that they generally find that the amount of the product of a given dairy increases or diminishes accordingly as the contract price is favorable to the farmer, or the contrary. Another method by which the merchant has communication with the dairies is by keeping a resident agent in the country, to whom the farmers bring their produce, and who buys according to the latest advices from his employer. There are usually several such agents within the reach of every butter-maker, and their prices are subjected to a sharp comparison before any bargain is closed.

The trade in butter is really an extremely close and difficult business, with little of the speculative element about it, and a very small profit in proportion to the amount of capital employed. If the merchant buys a "dairy" of from ten to twenty-five firkins at thirty-five cents a pound he must ordinarily sell at thirty-seven or thirty-eight cents, and when one cent per pound for freight, and a nearly equal amount for damage and loss in transportation and breakage in assorting into "lines," are deducted, but five or six per cent. remains for profit. Speculators fear to handle butter, because it is a perishable article, and is apt to spoil on their hands before their plans can be accomplished. The advent of new butter, too, twice a year throws an element of confusion into speculative schemes. A case in point is the ruin of several butter merchants of this City last Spring who had bought up extensive stocks of white butter, which the unexpected arrival of new yellow butter, brought about by a remarkable chain of circumstances, suddenly reduced in price to less than half what it cost them.

Butter, like refined sugar, is a steady and somewhat costly article of universal consumption, and its price is regular and well known. Commission merchants, small jobbers and retailers cannot and do not make more than a necessary and allowable profit in selling it, and a pound costs the same in Newburg or anywhere else as in this City. The market is now regulated to a great degree by the demand for exportation, (chiefly to Great Britain and California,) not only of butter but also of cheese, for when cheese is in demand the cheese factories draw upon the farmers' dairies. The farmer, after all, dictates the price. He has a number of offers from the commission merchants to choose from, and the cheese factory as a *dernier resort*, if none of these are satisfactory.

HOMICIDE IN OHIO.

The End of a Long Quarrel—A Man Shot Through the Heart—The Homicide Three Times Lynched and the Rope About His Neck.

From the Toledo Commercial, July 6.

On the Portage River, about three miles east of Bowling Green, Wood County, has resided for a number of years a very eccentric if not an insane man, DAVID PHILLIPS. DAVID's father was a very peculiar person, sometimes preaching, sometimes most profane, and always lawing. This son inherited the peculiarities of his father, being generally considered a sort of "crack-brained" character. He acquired a little knowledge of law—just enough to make him foolish—and for several years he has not been without at least one suit in court, and now we believe he has three pending with his neighbors. DAVID sometimes wrote doggerel rhymes about those with whom he quarreled, and these he would sing to groups of idlers in the villages of Bowling Green and Portage, and some of his rhymes have appeared in the columns of the county papers. At one time he was confined in the County Jail for a brief period on account of insanity.

For the last few years he has been quarreling and lawing with his near neighbor, Mr. HENRY LUNDY, who is generally regarded as a good citizen and an upright, honorable man. The quarrel between the parents extended to the children, and PHILLIPS was compelled to take his children from the school in his district and send them to an adjoining district. Each party, we believe, charged the other with killing his stock, &c., and PHILLIPS claims that CHARLES LUNDY, a son of HENRY, shot at him about a year ago. PHILLIPS has for several months carried a revolver, which he has frequently exhibited and perhaps made threats.

On Saturday last the people of Bowling Green celebrated the Fourth. About noon PHILLIPS met LUNDY at the gate leading to the residence of CHARLES LUNDY, in the village. A few words passed between them, when CHARLES, either seeing the pistol in PHILLIPS' hand or knowing that he carried one, and hearing the remarks passing at the gate, left his dinner, ran out, jumped the fence and approached PHILLIPS, warning him not to molest his father, HENRY LUNDY. PHILLIPS says he retreated two or three rods and the young man followed him up and struck him three times, but Mr. LUNDY says his son merely took PHILLIPS by the collar and turned him round. PHILLIPS fired at CHARLES, the ball striking him at the right of the breast bone and passing through his heart. He expired immediately, and PHILLIPS ran to the office of the Justice of the Peace, E. GOIT, Esq., and surrendered himself into the hands of the officer, remarking that he had acted in self-defence and was willing to abide by the law.

After PHILLIPS had been in the office a short time, a crowd of excited persons broke in the door, seized PHILLIPS, knocked him down, stamped him, and finally got a rope about his neck, but it was too large for the purpose of hanging him. He was dragged some distance by the rope and was quite severely bruised. By the intervention of a few good citizens, stimulated to action by the efforts of Prosecuting Attorney BROWN, PHILLIPS was rescued from the mob. A short time after this the mob reorganized and again the prisoner was taken from the officers—a Marshal and Constable—and put through another course of treatment similar to that on the first occasion. Mr. BROWN, aided by R. MINTON, Esq., and a few other good citizens, succeeded in again rescuing PHILLIPS from the hands of the mob. Soon after, the two officers procured a wagon and started for Perrysburg with the prisoner, but when about three-quarters of a mile out they were overtaken by the mob again, on horseback, and with difficulty kept them from getting a rope about the neck of PHILLIPS. At this point Sheriff BROWNSBERGER, who had been sent for, met the party, got into the wagon, drew his revolver, and the mob, seeing that the Sheriff "meant business," retreated and the prisoner was taken to Perrysburg and lodged in jail.

DAVID PHILLIPS is 47 years old, has a wife and three children, and is financially in comfortable circumstances. CHARLES LUNDY, the deceased, was 22 years old, served through the war, and had been married about seven months. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and his death in this violent manner has cast a deep gloom over the community in which he resided. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens on Sunday.

THE TEXAS BOND CASE.

Texas Not a State in the Union—She has no Standing in the United States Courts.

We received two days since the official copy of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and the opinion of the majority of the Court in the important case of The State of Texas vs. GEORGE W. WHITE and others. We did not publish it in common with our contemporaries in yesterday's issue, having given it in full in the TIMES of April 13—four months ago. We now give, as of legal and political interest, the dissenting opinion of the minority of the Court, in which it is decided that the State of Texas is not in the Union, and that while the merits of the case are with her, the political and legal question involved was one in relation to which the Supreme Court was bound by the action of the Legislative Department of the Government.

MR. JUSTICE GRIER'S OPINION.

The State of Texas vs. George W. White and others—Bill in Equity.—Mr. Justice GRIER dissenting, delivered the following opinion:

I regret that I am compelled to dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Court on all the points raised and decided in this case. The first question in order is the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain this bill in behalf of the State of Texas. The original jurisdiction of this Court can be invoked only by one of the United States. The Territories have no such right conferred on them by the Constitution, nor have the Indian tribes who are under the protection of the military authorities of the Government. Is Texas one of these United States; or was she such at the time this bill was filed, or since? This is to be decided as a political fact, not as a legal fiction. This Court is bound to know and notice the public history of the nation. If I regard the truth of history for the last eight years, I cannot discover the State of Texas as one of these United States. I do not think it necessary to notice any of the very many astute arguments which have been advanced by the learned counsel in this case to find the definition of a State, when we have the subject treated in a clear and common-sense manner, and without any astute judicial abstractions, by Chief Justice MARSHALL, in the case of *Hepburn & Dundass vs. Elvey*, 2 Cranch., 452. As the case is short and clear, I hope to be excused for a full report of the case as stated and decided by the Court. "The question," says MARSHALL, C. J., "is whether the plaintiffs, as residents of the District of Columbia, can maintain an action in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia. This depends on the act of Congress describing the jurisdiction of that Court. The act gives jurisdiction to the Circuit Courts in cases between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another State. To support the jurisdiction in this case, it must appear that Columbia is a State. On the part of the plaintiff it has been urged that Columbia is a distinct political society, and is, therefore, a "State" according to the definition of writers on general law. This is true; but as the act of Congress obviously uses the word "State" in reference to that term as used in the Constitution, it becomes necessary to inquire whether Columbia is a State in the sense of that instrument. The result of that examination is a conviction that the members of the American Confederacy only are the States contemplated in the Constitution. The House of Representatives is to be composed of members chosen by the people of the several States, and each State shall have at least one representative. 'The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State.' Each State shall appoint, for the election of the Executive, a number of electors equal to its whole number of Senators and Representatives. These clauses show that the word 'State' is used in the Constitution as designating a member of the Union, and excludes from the term the signification attached to it by writers on the law of nations." Now we have here a clear and well-defined test by which we may arrive at a conclusion with regard to the questions of fact now to be decided. Is Texas a State, now represented by members chosen by the people of that State and received on the floor of Congress? Has she two Senators to represent her as a State in the Senate of the United States? Has her voice been heard in the late election of President? Is she not now held and governed as a conquered province by military force? The act of Congress of March 28, 1867, declares Texas to be a "rebel State," and provides for its government until a legal and republican State Government could be legally established. It constituted Louisiana and Texas the Fifth Military District, and made it subject, not to the civil authority, but to the "military authorities of the United States." It is true that no organized rebellion now exists there, and the Courts of the United States now exercise jurisdiction over the people of that province. But this is no test of the State's being in the Union; Dakota is no State, and yet the Courts of the United States administer justice there as they do in Texas. The Indian tribes, who are governed by military force, cannot claim to be States of the Union. Wherein does the condition of Texas differ from theirs? Now, by assuming or admitting as a fact the present *status* of Texas as a State not in the Union politically, I beg leave to protest against any charge of inconsistency as to judicial opinions heretofore expressed as a member of this Court, or silently assented to. I do not consider myself bound to express any opinion judicially as to the constitutional right of Texas to exercise the rights and privileges of a State of this Union, or the power of Congress to govern her as a conquered province, to subject her to military domination and keep her in pupilage. I can only submit to the fact as decided by the political position of the Government; and I am not disposed to join in any essay of judicial subtlety to prove Texas to be a State of the Union, when Congress has decided that she is not. It is a question of fact, I repeat, and of fact only. Politically, Texas is not a State in this Union. Whether rightfully out of it or not, is a question not before the Court, and I am not called upon to confute a fact with syllogisms. But conceding now the fact to be as judicially assumed by my brethren, the next question is whether she has a right to repudiate her contracts? Before proceeding to answer this question we must notice a fact in this case that was forgotten in the argument. I mean that the United States are no party to this suit, and refusing to pay the bonds because the money paid would be used to advance the interests of the rebellion. It is a matter of utter insignificance to the Government of the United States to whom she makes the payment of these bonds. They are payable to the bearer. The Government is not bound to inquire into the *bona fides* of the holder, nor whether the State of Texas has parted with the bonds wisely or foolishly. And although by the Reconstruction acts she is required to repudiate all debts contracted for the purposes of the rebellion, this does not annul all acts of the State Government during the rebellion, or contracts for other purposes, nor authorize the State to repudiate them. Now, [illegible] we assume the State of Texas to be [illegible] in the Union (though actually out of it) or not, it will not alter the case. The contest now is between the State of Texas and her own citizens. She seeks to annul a contract with the respondents, based on the allegation that there was no authority in Texas competent to enter into an agreement during the rebellion. Having relied upon one judicial fiction, namely, that she is a State in the Union, she now relies upon a second one, which she wishes this Court to adopt, that she was not a State at all during the five years that she was in rebellion. She now sets up the plea of insanity, and asks the Court to treat all her acts during the disease as void. We have had some very astute logic to prove that judicially she was not a State at all, although governed by her own Legislature and Executive as "a distinct political body." The ordinance of Secession was adopted by the Convention on the 18th February, 1861; submitted to a vote of the people, and ratified by an overwhelming majority. I admit that this was a very ill-advised measure. Still, it was the sovereign act of a sovereign State, and the verdict on the trial of this question, "by battle"—Prize cases, 2 Black., 673—as to her right to secede, has been against her. But that verdict did not settle any question not involved in the case. It did not settle the question of her right to plead insanity, or set aside all her contracts, made during the pending of the trial, with her own citizens, for food, clothing or medicines. The "same organized political body," exercising the sovereign power of the State, which required the indorsement of these bonds by the Governor, also passed the laws authorizing the disposal of them without such indorsement. She cannot, like the chameleon, assume the color of the object to which she adheres, and ask this Court to involve itself in the contradictory positions that she is a State in the Union and never was out of it, and yet not a State at all for four years, during which she acted and claims to be "an organized political body," exercising all the powers and functions of an independent sovereign State. Whether a State *de facto* or *de jure*, she is estopped from denying her identity in disputes with her own citizens. If they have not fulfilled their contract, she can have her legal remedy for the breach of it in her own Courts. But the case of Hardenburg differs from that of the other defendants. He purchased the bonds in open market, *bona fide*, and for a full consideration. Now, it is to be observed that these bonds are payable to bearer, and that this Court is appealed to as a Court of Equity. The argument to justify a decree in favor of the commonwealth of Texas as against Hardenburg, is simply this: these bonds, though payable to bearer, are redeemable fourteen years from date. The Government has exercised her privilege of paying the interest for a term without redeeming the principal, which gives an additional value to the bonds. *Ergo*, the bonds are dishonored. *Ergo*, the former owner has a right to resume the possession of them, and reclaim them from a *bona fide* owner by a decree of a Court of Equity. This is the legal argument, when put in the form of a logical sorites, by which Texas invokes our aid to assist her in the perpetration of a great wrong. A Court of Chancery is said to be a court of conscience; and however astute may be the arguments introduced to defend this decree, I can only say that neither my reason nor my conscience can give assent to it. Of course, I am justly convicted by my brethren of an erroneous use of both; but I hope I may say, without offence, that I am not convinced of it.

MR. JUSTICE SWAYNE'S OPINION.

Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the following opinion: I concur with my brother Grier as to the incapacity of the State of Texas, in her present condition, to maintain an original suit in this Court. The question, in my judgment, is one in relation to which this Court is bound by the action of the legislative department of the Government. Upon the merits of the case I agree with the majority of my brethren. I am authorized to say that my brother Miller unites with me in these views.

The Labor Question in California.

From the San Francisco Times, June 27.

Some of the workingmen of this city are at cross-purposes. A few days ago the Anti-Coolie Association issued an address, in which they took the ground that the employment of Chinese interfered with the system of apprenticeship, and rendered it more difficult to procure instruction in trades for the rising generation. Close upon the heels of this address comes the announcement that some workingmen have struck, not because Chinamen were employed, but because their employers sought to introduce apprentices. How are we to understand these things? Probably they would be contented if all immigration to California was stopped; if all the Chinese were sent back to China; if all the boys now growing up were shipped away as fast as they reached manhood; and if the power of fixing wages and hours of work were placed absolutely in their hands. But let us look at the results of such endeavors. In the first place the attempt to raise wages already exceptionally high, combined with the opposition to Chinese labor, has had the effect of crushing out one important industry altogether. The Pacific Tannery and Boot and Shoe Company employed over a hundred white work people, and paid them good wages. They struck for more pay. The Company could not pay them more and continue to work at a profit, and the only alternative being Chinese labor, they decided to discontinue the business. So there are a hundred persons, many of them with families, thrown out of employment, and a useful and beneficial industry is killed.

Chinese Laborers for the Southern States.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 27.

A contract has been made in this city for the supply of 20,000 Chinese laborers, to be employed as plantation hands in the State of Tennessee. The very faithful and intelligent manner the Chinese laborers performed their work in constructing the Central Pacific Railroad has attracted attention to this unsurpassed class of rough laborers. It is understood that the passage of these laborers will be paid by their employers, and they will be paid $20 per month. Another force of 25,000 is being contracted for to proceed to the State of Mississippi. Pretty soon, if this demand goes on, California will be cleared of all the Chinese laborers.

THE SWORD-CANE HOMICIDE.

The Investigation Concluded—New Complications—The Mother-in-Law of the Deceased Under Arrest.

The inquest in the case of ADAM GESSELL, the saloon keeper, who died at No. 151 East Houston-street from the effects of a wound from a sword-cane in the hands of FREDERICK SHLEE, his brother-in-law, was concluded yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS. The following additional evidence was elicited:

John A. Hassler, residing at the corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, testified: About a month ago I sold the saloon to Lewis Miller, and the deceased was put in to attend it; a few days before I left I saw the deceased; his wife and mother-in-law quarreled, though no blows were exchanged; I told the deceased he ought to have peace in his family, and he said he would clear out his mother-in-law and brother-in-law the next day; on the 29th ult., soon after eleven P. M., I was awakened by a woman screaming in the yard; on going down stairs I saw the old woman, with her daughter and her husband, standing in the door; I asked what was the matter, and saw Shlee with a cane in his hand and Mrs. Shlee with a club; Mrs Gessell asked me to look after her husband, as he had been stabbed by her brother; I found deceased lying on the floor of the house, when we laid him on a lounge; soon after I saw Shlee, and remarked "You stuck him pretty well," when the prisoner replied, "If he will come out now I'll stick it right through him," at the same time showing the sword-cane; the mother-in-law said, "He is a soldier, and knows where to stick it;" and added that she had wished her daughter to leave the deceased.

Elizabeth Gessell, the widow of deceased, testified that her husband had asked her to make him an oyster stew and became excited at the delay, he having been drinking; he then said he wanted Mrs. Shlee and her son to leave the house; he then ran down stairs and seized the prisoner, who was in his night clothes; they struggled together when the prisoner called out to the witness, "I think I have wounded your husband;" the mother was then in bed.

Dr. John Beach then testified as to the nature of the wound sustained by the deceased, when the case was closed.

The jury rendered a verdict against FREDERICK SCHLEE as the principal, and Mrs. CHRISTINA SCHLEE as an accessory. Both of the accused were accordingly committed to the Tombs by the Coroner, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise held a meeting, yesterday afternoon. President HENRY SMITH, in the chair.

Eight cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law were disposed of, as follows: FRITZ TRABAUNT, No. 25 Court-street, Brooklyn, license revoked; JACOB AHRENS, corner Second-avenue and Sixty-third-street, license not revoked; JOHN BOKES, No. 5 Dunham-place, Brooklyn, dismissed; HENRY HEINS, No. 208 North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, adjourned; GABRIEL NOEFFEL, No. 616 Eighth-avenue, adjourned; CHAS. F. HELMS, No. 57 Laight-street, revoked; JAMES BRESLIN, No. 13 Catharine-slip, adjourned; CLAUS DOSCHEN, No. 514 Water-street, adjourned.

New licenses to the number of 251 were granted, of which 178 were for New-York, 61 for Brooklyn and 12 for Staten Island.

It was resolved that the counsel of the Board appear and defend the Board and its officers in any legal proceedings that may arise in connection with the Excise Fund, or any part of the same.

The Board then adjourned until the first Wednesday in September.

Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN FARISEY, 9 years of age, living at No. 73 Cherry-street, had his arm broken yesterday morning by being run over by a cart. He was taken home.

JOHN O'BRIEN, aged 13 years, living at No. 421 West-street, had his arm broken by a trunk falling upon him, while he was at work in the baggage-room of the Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-street. He was taken to City Hospital.

PETER MCINTYRE and DANIEL CAHILL quarreled at an early hour yesterday morning, at the corner of New Chambers-street and New Bowery, and MCINTYRE was stabbed in the shoulder by his antagonist, receiving a slight wound. As he refused to make any complaint against CAHILL, no action was taken against him.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the room of CATHARINE NEWTON, fifth floor of the house No. 472 Pearl-street, doing a damage of $300, which is fully covered by insurance.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning [illegible] discovered in the attic of the [illegible] No. 1[illegible]3 Bowery, which, together with the second floor, was occupied by ANNA RHODES. The flames were quickly extinguished, but her loss, chiefly by water, is estimated at $600, on which there is no insurance. The first floor was occupied by B[illegible] & Co., hardware, whose stock was damaged $3,000. It was insured for $3,000 in the Continental, and $4,000 in the Tradesmen's. The building, which belongs to the Bullock estate, was damaged $800; insured for $8,000 in the Hamilton.

WILLIAM FLYNN, *alias* Francis McGovern, was arrested Tuesday night by Officer ORR, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for carrying a slung-shot. The accused, being arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, declared that he found the cowardly instrument in the street; that he was unaware of its character, and was engaged in pulling it to pieces when arrested. The Magistrate declining to act upon this story, committed the accused in default of $2,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE POLICE HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Keenan in the Case of Maurice Long—Evidence of the Eye-Witnesses to the Affray—Officer Campbell held by the Coroner.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest in the case of MAURICE LONG, the man who was shot and fatally wounded by Officer MATHEW CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on Saturday night last, as already fully reported in these columns. The examination of witnesses took place in the large room attached to the Coroner's office, in the basement of the City Hall, and the occasion drew together a large number of the denizens of the First Ward, who listened to the evidence adduced with evident and absorbing attention. The following is the evidence as elicited before the jury impaneled:

Margaret Long, of No. 77 Washington-street, testified: The deceased was my father; he was killed last Saturday; I did not see him when he was shot, and only heard of it, about ten o'clock that night; deceased was at home up to eight o'clock and then left; about ten o'clock I saw a policemen clubbing my brother James; at first I did not know that it was my brother; it was at the staircase in our house that the clubbing was done; I heard the noise, and when I went out and discovered that it was my brother being clubbed, I told the policemen (there were two) to let James go in with me, as he was my brother; both of the policemen were clubbing him; I tried to pull my brother away, and begged them not to kill him; they shoved me away toward the door; I then went into my room, and don't know what became of my brother that night; I don't know why the Police were clubbing my brother; about eleven o'clock I heard my father had been shot; I did not see him until he was brought home dead.

Laurence Moran, of No. 125 Greenwich-street, testified: I was acquainted with Mr. Long, the deceased, and was present when he was shot; at quarter past eleven o'clock on Saturday night I was coming out of No. 116 Greenwich-street, when I saw a policeman coming along, having a boy in custody, and the deceased running after them; he caught up to the officer opposite No. 116 Greenwich-street, and asked him what he had arrested the boy for; the policeman made a pass at Long with his club, when the latter caught the officer's arm and tore part of the officer's sleeve; the officer then let go of the boy, and put his arm around Long's neck, and fired two shots at the deceased; after the second shot Long fell, exclaiming, "I've got it," or "I'm done for," I can't recollect which; the officer then began to club the deceased about the head and neck for at least five minutes; after the first shot had been fired, another officer came up, and on seeing how matters were, rapped with his club; the two of them then dragged the deceased on his back for over ninety yards; nobody interfered with the officers before the pistol shots were fired, as far as I was able to see; there were fifty or sixty persons on the sidewalk and in the street when the officer was clubbing Mr. Long.

Patrick Curran, of No. 125 Greenwich-street, testified: I was acquainted with deceased, and saw the shooting; it was about eleven o'clock; I was in Greenwich-street, near No. 118, at the time; the first thing that attracted my attention was a policeman grabbing hold of the deceased by the neck; after that I saw the officer put his right hand behind him, and draw a revolver, and then fire twice at Long; the first shot was fired into the breast, and the second seemed to be three or four inches lower down. [The witness gave this minute descriptive account of the shooting in a very glib and offhand manner, evidently forgetting that it seemed impossible to see how the shots entered the deceased's body at such a late hour of the night, and in an excited crowd.] After the second shot the deceased staggered and fell, the officer following him and striking him with a club several times; I could not say on what part of the body the policeman struck deceased; there was no disturbance either before or after the shooting that I could see.

Adeline Remsen, of No. 75 Washington-street, testified: Deceased lived next door to me, and I knew him very well: I saw him shot on Saturday night; I was standing in my doorway between ten and eleven o'clock that night, when I saw Jimmy Long, a little boy, running up the steps next door, followed by two officers; one of them was the prisoner; the officers followed the boy into the house; I then heard a noise and the boy crying; I ran up stairs, and saw the prisoner clubbing the boy over the head; I saw Jimmy's sister come out of her room and beg the officers not to kill her brother; the officer then dragged the boy down stairs and took him up Greenwich-street; when near Carlisle-street Mr. Long, the deceased came up to the officers and inquired of one of one them what he was doing with the boy; the officer made no answer, and took hold of the deceased, telling him that if he didn't go away he would club him; Long then caught hold of the officer, who struck him over the head three or four times, and then pulled out his pistol and shot the deceased; the officer who did the shooting was not the prisoner.

Mary Loughry, of No. 75 Washington-street, the woman who was arrested at the time of the disturbance for assaulting the Police, and subsequently discharged by Alderman Moore, was then sworn and testified: I was acquainted with deceased; on Saturday night, about a quarter to eleven o'clock, I was sitting at my own door, when I saw two policemen running up the stoop of No. 77; I heard a scream in the hallway, and afterward saw Jimmy Long dragged down the stairs; the officers took him up Washington-street, through Rector to Greenwich-street; I followed them; between Morris and Carlisle streets Maurice Long came out of a store, went up to one of the officers, and tapping him on the shoulder, asked him to please tell him what his son had done; the officer replied that it was none of his business; a moment afterward one of them struck him with his club on the back of the head; the deceased then fell, and one of the officers fired two shots at him; the deceased was then dragged along the sidewalk; I walked up to the Station-house after them, and, on asking to see if he was dead, they clubbed me and dragged me into the Station-house, and locked me up all night. [This witness was intoxicated when examined.]

James Murphy, of No. 25 Greenwich-street, testified: I was not acquainted with the deceased; I know prisoner by sight only; about 11 o'clock on Saturday night I was standing on the corner of Thames and Greenwich streets, when I saw several persons running toward No. 120 Greenwich-street; I followed them to see what was up; I saw the deceased standing on the sidewalk, with his arms raised to prevent the officers striking him with their clubs; I think there were three policemen; they pushed him into the gutter, and one of the officers drew his pistol right against Long's body and fired; the officers then pushed him back about two steps, when the same officer who had fired the first shot fired again at the deceased, who fell; in firing the second shot the officer placed the pistol several times against the body of the deceased, as if trying to find a particular place to shoot through; the same officer struck him twice on the forehead with his club after this; the prisoner is the officer who fired the shots.

Frederick F. Harrall, House Surgeon at the New-York Hospital, testified: The deceased was admitted to the Hospital about quarter past eleven P. M. on Saturday; he was dead when I first saw him; I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body; I found two gunshot wounds, one seven inches from the left nipple, and another one inch to the right of the sternum, on a level with the lower end of the breast-bone; the wounds were probed, but I was unable to discover the bullets; the course of the wound on the left side was downward, backward and inward, and that in the right downward, forward and inward; the abdomen was filled with blood of a dark color; in my opinion death was caused by internal hemorrhage from the gunshot wounds.

John Murphy, of No. 25 Greenwich-street, testified: I was not acquainted with the deceased; I never saw him before Saturday night; about 11 o'clock I heard somebody say there was a "muss," and I saw Long and the policeman struggling together.

Counsel for the prisoner here requested the Coroner to call officer Toher as a witness, he being the officer who was with Campbell at the time of the shooting. The Coroner declined to examine Toher, as he considered the evidence already rendered implicated him as an accessory before the fact. Coroner Keenan, however, said he would examine any other witness the defence saw fit to produce.

Officer Charles E. Pierce, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct then appeared and testified: About eleven o'clock on Saturday night as I was going down Greenwich-street, near Liberty-street, I heard an alarm rap and hastened down to near Carlisle-street; there was a crowd there of men, women and children, and in their midst three or four officers trying to keep the crowd back from something on the pavement; I pushed in to assist, and saw a man lying on the sidewalk; while we were standing round the man stones were flung at us by the crowd; I heard Campbell say the man must be taken to the Station-house; a grocer in the neighborhood tried to assist us to carry the body, when the crowd endeavored to push him away; all the time this was going on stones were being flung; the crowd did all they could to prevent our doing our duty.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified that he had, at the request of the Coroner, made a cursory examination of the remains of deceased; he found a mark of violence on the right temple, apparently made by some blunt instrument; there was one on the nose and one on the leg; there were also marks of finger nails on the back of the neck.

Coroner KEENAN then announced that he would close the case, and allow the jury to retire without any remarks on the evidence. After brief deliberation the jury rendered a verdict that LONG came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Officer MATTHEW CAMPBELL. The Coroner accordingly committed the accused to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He denied any guilty intention in the matter.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Wood and Coal Contracts Disputed—Small-pox in the Eleventh Ward—Important Resolutions of Inquiry.

The New-York Board of Education held its usual semi-monthly meeting last evening, at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets.

It was resolved that the Comptroller be requested to place the sum of $500,000 in the hands of the City Chamberlain, to meet the bills of the Board, for the months of June, July and August.

The Finance Committee recommended that all of the bids heretofore received for the erection of a building for the Normal School, in West Sixty-first-street, near Broadway, be rejected. The reason assigned for this was that the grounds purchased are too valuable for the purpose, and that others costing less money can easily be found in a situation quite as eligible. The recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Supplies presented majority and minority reports in relation to contracts for wood and coal. The majority favored the award of the contract for the supply of 3,000 cords of oak wood at $8 87, and 1,160 cords of pine wood at $9 90, to J. T. BARNARD & SON, and the contract for the supply of 5,925 tons of coal at $8 84, and 75 tons at $7 64, to LOUIS J. BELLONI. The minority, represented by Commissioner MURPHY, objected to the award of the coal contract at the prices named, believing that they were greater now than they would be a few weeks hence.

Commissioner SMYTHE moved that the award for coal be confirmed, but that the Board take only one-third of the quantity named at the present time.

The Board adopted Mr. SMYTHE's motion, and then confirmed the Barnard contract for wood.

On motion of Commissioner GROSS the term of vacation for this year was fixed at from July 16 to Sept. 6, neither dates included.

Commissioner GROSS moved that the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward be authorized to close their schools, in view of the alarming prevalence of small-pox in that locality. A teacher and several scholars of one of the schools had fallen victims to the disease, he said, and he deemed this action necessary. At the same time, he would advise all of the trustees and teachers everywhere to encourage vaccination. The motion was adopted.

Commissioner WOOD moved that the Clerk report to the Board at the next meeting, the cost of teaching the French and German languages in the public schools during the year 1868, and also the number of teachers thus engaged and the number of their pupils. The motion was adopted.

Commissioner SANDS moved several resolutions of inquiry, directed to the Clerk, with an evident intention to learn the secret workings of the Board. These were as to the number of school buildings being altered, repaired or constructed, the names of the contractors, and the prices at which the work is to be done; minute details of all monies paid out thus far by the new Board, for every purpose whatsoever; and also the capacity and average attendance of each of the schools of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth Wards, with a view to consolidation and removals, to accommodate the changes of population. The resolutions were all adopted.

The same Commissioner moved that the Engineer report at the next meeting the kind of heating apparatus in use in the public schools, and their condition; and also the means of ventilation in use in each building. The matter was referred to the Committee on Course of Studies, School Books and Hygiene.

The Board finally adjourned until the 21st inst.

Valuation of Taxable Property in the City and County of New-York for 1869.

From the Assessment Rolls of the City and County, just completed by the Tax Commissioners, the following figures are taken:

The total assessments for 1868 were $623,236,555. For 1869 they are $684,140,768, being an increase of $62,843,313.

In the Frist Ward there has been a decrease in the valuation of property of $259,600; and in the Third Ward of $1,679,500, being a total decrease of $1,939,100.

The valuation of personal estate for the present stands as follows:

Residents	$175,990,396
Non-residents	29,422,299
Shareholders of banks	74,547,134
Total	$279,959,829

In 1868 the valuation of personal estate was:

Residents	$177,360,146
Non-residents	31,841,607
Shareholders of banks	75,998,019
Total	$285,199,772

This shows a decrease in the value of personal estate of $5,239,943.

The total valuation of real and personal estate for 1868 was $908,436,327. The total valuation for this year is $964,100,597.

The total increase is, therefore, $55,664,270.

So soon as the rolls have been examined and confirmed by the Board of Supervisors, the rate of taxation for the present year will be determined.

Cricket—Alpha, of Salem, vs. St. George, of New-York.

The first match between these Clubs took place on the St. George Grounds, at Hudson City, yesterday, and though the St. George eleven did not include their full strength, as neither GIBBES, CRASS nor BOWMAN were in the eleven, they had little difficulty in defeating their less experienced opponents in one inning.

The weather was delightful for cricket, and the field was in good order, though very hard and lively. St. George went to the bat first, and scored 126, of which NORLEY contributed 41, BUTTERFIELD 27 and STEAD 18. On the Alpha side, in their first inning, they were put out for 36—GOSS' 12 being the only double figure scored. This obliged the Alpha to follow their inning, and the second time they did better, as they scored 54 in their second inning, of which JARDINE's 12 was the highest score. The full game occupied but a little over four hours. Of the bowling in the game, O'BRIEN took the majority of wickets on the one side and MEAGHEN on the other, the latter being a very fast bowler from the Kingston Club, of Canada, who has recently joined the St. George eleven. His fielding, too, was very fine. To-day the Alphas play the New-York Club at Hoboken, and the St. George Club play the Willow Club at Hudson City. We append the score:

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNING.

Bance, l. b. w. C. W. Perkins	9
Smith, c. and b. O'Brien	8
Cater, c. Goss, b. O'Brien	1
Norley, b. O'Brien	41
Stead b. O'Brien	18
Fortun, b. O'Brien	2
Butterfield, run out	27
Gordon, c. Meek, O'Brien	4
Dr. Meaghen, c. H. Perken, O'Brien	3
Torrance, not out	4
Hill, c. O'Brien, C. W. Perkins	1
Byes 4, leg byes 2, wide 2	8
Total	126

ALPHA.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Hodges, b. Norley	3	c. Torrance, Meaghen	2
H. Perkins, b. Norley	5	not out	5
Hodgdon, c. and b. Butterfield	4	run out	6
O'Brien, c. and b. Butterfield	0	b. Meaghen	5
Ellis, l. b. w. Butterfield	0	b. Torrance	0
C. Perkins, run out	6	c. Norley, Torrance	4
Beale, c. Stead, b. Norley	0	b. Meaghen	6
Pawsland, run out	3	run out	0
Jardine, not out	2	b. Meaghen	12
Meek, b. Butterfield	0	b. Meaghen	0
Goss, b. Butterfield	12	c. Gordon, Meaghen	2
Leg byes 2	2	Byes 8, leg byes 4	12
Total	36	Total	54

Umpires—Messrs. CROSSLAND and TUCKER.
Scorers—Messrs. STRANG and FORD.
Time of Game—Four hours, fifteen minutes.

Commissioners of Emigration.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held yesterday, it was reported that the number of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden for the past week was 5,784. The current expenses of that institution for the week were $9,028, and it has a balance of over $200,000 in the bank.

THE INMAN LINE AND THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

The Commissioners received the following communication from the passengers in the steerage of the steamer *City of Paris*, which was informally referred to the Castle Garden Committee for action to be taken on it:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned steerage passengers on board the *City of Paris*, on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York on June 24, do hereby state and complain of the nature of the provisions supplied us during said voyage;

That the bill of fare printed on our passage tickets was not adhered to in myny particulars.

That the fresh bread served out to us was on most occasions not half baked.

That the potatoes were of the worst possible kind, and out of a dozen not more than two could be eaten.

That the salt meat given to us was cooked with the brine still on, and only on one occasion (on a Sunday) was any fresh meat served out, and then so very little that scarcely one-half of the passengers got any of it.

That the fish was so salt and cooked so badly as to be quite unfit for use.

That the food generally was much inferior to what the passengers were led to expect, and, in the manner supplied to us, quite unfit for human food.

That finally we are convinced that this steamer had not accommodation for anything like the large number of steerage passengers taken on board (upward of 1,000 souls) and that much of the cause of our complaint may be traced to this fact, as one cook and an assistant were not sufficient to cater for so many persons.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be sent to some of the leading papers in England and America, that intending emigrants may understand the quality of the food and the scanty accommodation afforded by the Inman line, and that the original, with the names appended, be forwarded to the Emigration Commissioners at Castle Garden.

Here follow some two hundred signatures and an indorsement dated July 3, on board the *City*

of Paris, claiming that the signatures in question cover the whole of the steerage passengers, and signed J. O. JEPHSON.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Ports of Matanzas and Havana Declared to be Infected—Dangerous Nuisance Near Hunter's Point Ferry—The Belt Railroad Company Collisions—Street Car Accidents.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President HENRY SMITH occupying the chair.

A communication was received from the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, asking that the steamer *Columbia*, of that line, which had just arrived from Havana, should be allowed to come up to the dock, as there was no sickness on board, and the vessel had been thoroughly cleansed. The communication closed with a severe comment upon the action of the Health Officer in this and similar cases, where, by the needless detention of vessels, the commerce of the port was seriously threatened.

Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS opposed the petition, believing that at present it was unsafe for vessels from Havana to come to the City immediately after their arrival, until colder weather.

After considerable discussion, the prmission was refused, and the ports of Matanzas and Havana were formally declared to be infected.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent MORRIS reported that certain sunken lots lying between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets, and eastward of the First-avenue, were in a very filthy condition, and very dangerous to the health of the neighborhood. The cause, it was said, was the flowing of the sewage of more than a thousand dwelling-houses through the centre of the lots from Thirty-fourth-street to First-avenue, into the river at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street. Persons crossing the river from Hunter's Point, are daily sickened by the stench, Dr. MORRIS said, and the evil should be remedied at once. He recommended that the lots should be filled up to the level of the street. The matter was referred to the Attorney for the necessary order.

Counsel presented an ordinance prohibiting any person from throwing straw, bedding, clothing, or other substances into the waters of the Metropolitan District, from incoming vessels arriving from foreign ports, or from domestic ports south of Cape Henry, unless by permission of the quarantine authorities. The ordinance was adopted.

It was resolved to notify the Harlem, New-Haven and Belt Railroad Companies to appear before the Board, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to be heard with regard to the best method of preventing accidents at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street.

Counsel presented an ordinance compelling all vessels engaged in carrying ten or more passengers on the waters of the Metropolitan District, or running regularly in and out of such waters to any other place, to carry a sufficient number of life-preserving apparatus, of the most approved pattern. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

It was resolved that all the railroad companies within the Metropolitan District running horse-cars be notified to appear before the Board on Wednesday next, to confer about the propriety of having an ordinance to prevent passengers from getting on or off the front platforms of the cars while they are in motion.

The Chemist of the Board reported that he had that day visited the works of the Metropolitan Gas Company, and that he found them still using an imperfect iron process in purifying their gas. There had been no improvement since the last report.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday next.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.

The Delivery System—Newspaper Boxes—The New Office.

The Post Office Department at Washington has in contemplation several changes in the postal service. One is an improvement in the present method of delivering letters. The box system, with all its conveniences, has about as many drawbacks, and it is believed that it would be of advantage to the public to do away with it entirely. In the course of every year an immoderate percentage of valuable letters is lost to their owners, even after they have been delivered from the office. This is particularly the case among business men, who send boys and irresponsible messengers for their letters, who are sometimes tempted to steal them. The blame in these instances is thrown on the Post Office. If all letters should be delivered directly to their address by regular carriers the chances of their being lost would be lessened; and if they were stolen it would be known by whom. This plan was proposed by Postmaster-General RANDALL to Mr. KELLY in November, 1867, and he designed to carry it out gradually.

Postmaster JONES is now in communication on the subject with the Department at Washington, but he does not consider it probable that the box system will be abolished for some time.

The few newspaper lamp-post boxes that were put up around the City not long ago proved not to answer their purpose. On some days they would be stuffed so full of papers that no one carrier could take them away, and several were broken. It is not yet decided whether they will be replaced by better and larger ones. If they are, their contents will be carried away in wagons.

Mr. MULLET, architect of the Treasury Department, passed through this City on Tuesday on his way to Burlington. He did not come on any business connected with the new Post Office. It is intimated that the Government will break ground on the site at the City Hall Park very soon, without waiting for the concurrence of the City Council.

The German Society.

The directors of the German Immigration Society held a meeting at their office in Bowling-green, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. JACOB WINDMUELLER occupied the Chair. From the reports submitted it appeared that of 41,577 immigrants landed at this port during the past month, 13,942 were Germans, the majority of whom arrived from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. Of the whole number of immigrants since the 1st of January amounting to 143,180, nearly a third, or 54,429 were Germans.

Five years ago only 6,647 German immigrants were landed at this port. The Relief Committee during the past month expended $588 in aid of German immigrants in destitute circumstances; and a similar amount was appropriated to be used in the same manner during the present month. The Treasurer reported a balance of $3,917 in the treasury. The assets of the Society amount to about $36,000.

A Female Lobbyist.

A complaint was made on Tuesday last before Marshal TOOKER against Mrs. FEIST, of No. 40½ St. Mark's-place, by JOHN BUCKLEY, an ex-member of the Police Department. BUCKLEY states that in 1866 he was introduced to Mrs. FEIST by a brother officer, and on her representations was induced to give her $25 as a fee to procure his reinstatement on the force, he having been then recently dismissed. He also promised to pay her $125 more on procuring his reappointment. From that day to the present, however, he has been unable to obtain any satisfaction from Mrs. FEIST. Neither the $25 nor the reappointment have been forthcoming. Mrs. FEIST was summoned to appear before the Marshal yesterday, but she did not obey the summons and further proceedings will be taken against her. This is the second complaint that has been made against Mrs. FEIST.

The Flushing Railroad Accident—Censure of the Railroad Company.

In the TIMES of yesterday we chronicled the sad death of Mrs. BURTREL, of Brooklyn, arising from the injuries she sustained by being run over by a car of the Flushing Railroad. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HICKS, and the jury, after finding a verdict of accidental death, censured the railroad company for not keeping suitable persons employed to warn passengers against getting on cars when about to be switched, and informing them when passenger trains are going to start.

The Late Storm on Long Island Sound—Finding of the Body of One of the Victims.

On Tuesday the body of an unknown man was found upon the beach at College Point, Queens County. An inquest was held by Coroner HICKS, of Flushing, when it was ascertained that it was the body of the mate of the schooner *John Wright*, which was struck and destroyed by lightning in the waters off College Point about two weeks ago. The body was very much decomposed, but not past recognition.

The Pneumatic Dispatch Company.

From time to time paragraphs have appeared in the daily papers, giving accounts of the operations of the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, which Company proposes to transmit letters and small parcels to various parts of the City by shooting them through an underground tube, air being the motive power. Such a means of transmission has been in successful operation in London, England, for some years past. It has been stated that our New-York Company had commenced operations; that tunnels had been dug, and that, in fact, the portion of the City in the vicinity of the City Hall Park and TIMES Office had been literally honeycombed by the main tunnel and its ramifications. Yesterday another rumor was started that the iron arches intended to support the tunnel were being put in, and that in a week or two our letters and parcels would be shot from one part of the City to another with the speed of a bullet. On inquiry, however, in the proper quarter it appears that the Pneumatic Dispatch Company have not, as yet, taken a single step toward the practical realization of their plans. No tunnel has been dug, not one spade full of earth has been removed, nor is any likely to be for a very long time to come. The Engineer of the Company is busily engaged in perfecting his plans, which will resemble those adopted by the London Company in general principles only. The tunnel of the Company is intended to follow the lines of the streets and not to run under any buildings. In fact their charter forbids them to undermine any building without first obtaining the permission of the owner thereof.

How long it will be before practical operations are commenced it is quite impossible to say.

THE RAILROAD COLLISION.

Conclusion of the Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

The examination of witnesses in the case of JASON CARSON, the boy killed by the collision of a Belt car and a Harlem freight train, was concluded yesterday by Coroner KEENAN. The following additional evidence was elicited:

Catharine Tully, of Fifty-ninth street and Fourth-avenue, testified: About 6 o'clock P. M., on the 28th of last month, I saw the horse car coming across the track of the Harlem Railroad; when I first saw them the horses were getting in the Harlem track, and at that time I heard the locomotive's whistle blow; the next I saw was the driver hurrying the horses as fast as he could; he did not whip them; the passengers began to rush out to save themselves; I saw the deceased and a man fall in front of the locomotive; I saw them after they were injured.

James K. Phillips, an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified: On the evening of the 28th ult. I was in Fifty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and heard several whistles blown by the locomotive; I saw the horse-car crossing the track; it seemed to be just in the middle of the track, and the locomotive appeared to be almost on it; I then saw persons jumping from the car from the rear platform; I also saw two persons just in the act of jumping from the platform when the locomotive hid them from view; on going to the scene I found the driver of the horse-car in custody of some citizens who were threatening to hang him; I took him into my custody.

James Connor, a driver on the Belt line of cars testified: When the accident occurred I was driving car No. 28 of the line in the opposite direction to that the other was going; the first I knew of the affair was the locomotive whistling, and saw the Belt car coming toward me; I think the locomotive was then two or three blocks away; I saw the small car go on the railroad track and the locomotive collide with it; there is a notice in the office of the Belt Railroad Company which says that our cars must be stopped 100 feet east and west of the railroad track; when I drive my car near Fourth-avenue I generally stop and wait until the conductor gives me a bell to go on.

The jury rendered a verdict censuring the engineer of the train and the conductor and driver of the horse-car, and considered them as criminal in their mutual negligence. The Coroner admitted the conductor and driver of the Belt car to bail, and will issue a warrant for the arrest of the engineer.

Coroners' Inquests.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN over the remains of THOMAS KERRIGAN, who was accidentally drowned on Tuesday night in the North River. Deceased resided at No. 345 Spring-street.

Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 163 Chrystie-street over the body of JOSEPH SHAFFER, aged 3 years, who was run over by a Second-avenue car on the 30th ult., as previously reported.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 338 West Thirty-seventh-street, over the remains of an infant that had been discovered among some rubbish by a workman engaged in making repairs. No clue to the identity of the parents could be obtained.

Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 133 Grand-street, over the remains of CATHERINE CARNEY, aged 19, and a native of Ireland, who committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself with a clothes line. The deceased had been in the employ of Mrs. MARGARET SHEA for over a month, as a domestic, during which time she seemed quite despondent, frequently expressing regret that she had come to this country. She commenced washing yesterday morning at an early hour and soon after disappeared, being subsequently discovered in the loft suspended by the neck to a beam over head. A verdict of suicidal death was duly rendered.

A Swindling Hackman Punished.

Mr. JOSEPH CLOUGH, a native of New England, complained to Marshal TOOKER yesterday that JOHN BARRY, driver of coach No. 505, agreed to take complainant and two other persons from the foot of Cortlandt-street to Providence, R. I., for the insignificant sum of $4 50. The cash was paid and the party were driven by BARRY to the lower end of the City Hall Park, and directed to enter one of the Fourth-avenue cars, which, BARRY said, would take them to Providence. Mr. CLOUGH, however, was not sufficiently verdant to believe this, and he accordingly had BARRY arrested by Officer PORCHER, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. On being brought before the Marshal, it came out that, about a year ago, BARRY was tried at the Court of Special Sessions for inducing two little girls to enter his coach and then attempting to ravish them. He was convicted of the crime and sent to Blackwell's Island. Marshal TOOKER ordered BARRY to refund Mr. CLOUGH's money, fined him $5, and revoked his license.

St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.

The Commencement of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., will take place to-day. The Graduating Class is the largest the College has ever sent forth, and most of the members enter the General Theological Seminary in New-York in the Fall. The College is intended as a feeder to the Seminary, and is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of New-York, Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER. Class Day was celebrated on the Festival of St. Peter, Tuesday, June 29. Exercises consisted of an address by the President, JAMES STRYKER; poem, by JOHN HENRY WEDDELL; history, by J. H. HOUGHTON; address to under-graduates, WM. REED THOMAS. The College races were held on July 5, in the cove which sets off from the river above Barrytown, and were exciting in the extreme. The Club numbers 45, Captain F. S. SILL.

Police Trials.

The complaints against policemen were investigated by Commissioner HENRY SMITH. In ten cases the charges were marked for dismissal, as they were frivolous in themselves, and were besides unsupported by evidence.

Officer NICHOLSON, of the First Precinct, was charged with improper conduct. From the testimony it appeared that he was in citizen's dress, passing down Chatham-street, when he was taken by the arm by one of the enterprising merchants of that locality and pressed to buy a coat. To this point the evidence was uncontradicted; but the witnesses for the prosecution, four in number, still agreed that NICHOLSON was violent and abusive in his language, and finally putting on his shield and drawing his pistol threatened to shoot any one who should interfere with him, and thereupon arrested the merchant and took him before Justice DOWLING, to whom he presented him with the remark: "Judge, here's a Jew for you." The officer denied having made this remark and gave a version of the whole affair radically different from that of the complainant, saying he had been dragged into the store by the merchant and his friends, and that it was only to save himself that he displayed his pistol and declared himself to be an officer. He arrested the party for the assault upon himself, and stated that Justice DOWLING was about to commit the accused, when the latter falsely declared that the officer had reviled his religion, whereupon the magistrate had discharged the prisoner. After NICHOLSON had concluded his explanation, Commissioner SMITH considered the weight of evidence to be against him, and disposed of the case by recommending the Board to dismiss him from the force.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and Judges McCunn and Fithian.

COMMISSIONS—A FRUITLESS APPEAL.

Robert P. Dodge et al. vs. Thomas Clyde.—This is an appeal from a judgment for commissions on chartering a vessel to the Government. The cause was tried in April, 1868, and the jury rendered a verdict for $5,860 67. Appeal was taken from the judgment and from the order denying the motion for a new trial on the minutes. The appeal has been recently decided, and the following is the opinion of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice BARBOUR:

OPINION.—The only real issue raised by the pleadings in this case, was, whether the defendant employed the assignees of the plaintiff to take the management of the steamer *Ann Eliza* as commission merchants, and promised to pay them therefor a commission of five per cent. upon the gross earnings of the vessel. The assignees (Morgan & Rhinehart) both testified that such agreement was made. The defendant on his examination as a witness, when asked what conversation he had with them "in reference to the *Ann Eliza*," answered that he told them there were several steamers going to Washington, in which he was interested, and that he wished them (Morgan & Rhinehart) to look after the vessels and disburse them, and give the captains money; and that for their disbursements they could draw on William P. Clyde the usual commission, and he thought five per cent. was named as the commission. Indeed, he directly admitted that he promised to pay them five per cent. on the disbursements they should make for the steamer. There was no evidence, other than this, touching the employment and promise set up in the complaint and the amount of the gross earnings stated in the complaint was not disputed in the answer. The question to be determined seems, therefore, to have been a very simple one, and that was wholly dependent upon the credit the jury should give to the respective witnesses touching the agreement, and yet the case on appeal, consisting of 346 printed pages, now comes to the General Term upon upward of forty exceptions taken at the trial.

Upon a laborous and careful examination of all the exceptions, I am satisfied that none of them can properly be sustained. The judgment and order appealed from should, therefore, be affirmed, with costs.

McCunn and Fithian, J. J., concurred.

Emerson, Goodrich and Wheeler for plaintiff and respondent; Davis and Edsall for defendant and appellant.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Michael Lanegan, Wm. Sheppard, Florence O'Connor, burglary.	The People vs. August Felgenany, grand larceny.
The People vs. Geo. Rammond, Geo. Simms, Felix Ferris, burglary.	The People vs. August Felgenany, grand larceny.
The People vs. David Marsh, forgery.	The People vs. Sobiski Johnson, larceny.
	The People vs. John Williams, grand larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
8—Stevens vs. Conacher.	32—Ulman vs. Rauppens.
10—Atwater vs. Kuntz.	36—Arnold et al vs. Martin.
23—Morange vs. Thurber et al.	40—Le Boutellier et al. vs. Bougrand.
31—Speiman et al. vs. Rauppens et al.	41—Knapp vs. Hanlon.
	47—Parker et al. vs. Rich.

Call No. 49—Kinsman vs. Cunnington, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3238—Strause vs. Brown.	3100—Darling vs. McFadden.
3302—Dillon vs. Levy.	3384—Willsey vs. Martins.
2908—Regan vs. Pettis.	3379—Selling vs. Ashman.
3187—Goodale vs. Smith.	3375—Ferguson vs. Anderson.
3106—Kline vs. Gebhardt.	3336—Juden vs. Welde.
3238—Crowell vs. Crispin.	3390—Bowes vs. Dolan.
3220—Simmons vs. Fiedler.	3391—Mass vs. Greason.
3222—Cropsey vs. Turner.	3392—Devoe vs. Coulter.
3102—Linke vs. Hughes.	3393—Lacey vs. Wiley.
3307—Coleman vs. Atlantic Columbia Co.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

Philip Rummel, felonious assault and battery.	Mary Kelley, grand larceny.
John McCormick, burglary.	Joseph Reeves, grand larceny.
Julius Doen, burglary.	Simon Johns, grand larceny.
Geo. Farrell, Robt. Campbell, burglary.	Rachel Ackley, grand larceny.
John Lynch, burglary.	Florence Mahnedan, grand larceny.
Joseph Hayes, rape.	John S. Clarke, grand larceny.
John Murphy, grand larceny.	Elizabeth Hatcher, grand larceny.
John Dunning, grand larceny.	
Joseph Morgan, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 7.

By Judge Sutherland.

Gusthal vs. Negbauer; motion granted and reference ordered.

Secor et al. vs. Pironie et al; motion granted and reference ordered.

Cullen et al. vs. Smith et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Flynn vs. The Farmers' Railroad Company of Venango County; motion denied without costs.

Ackert vs. Brock; motion granted and reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 7.

By Judge Brady.

Tilton vs. Smith; motion granted on payment of $10 costs, &c.

Greene vs. Greene; the motion is granted in this case for two reasons: First, because the appeal should be from the judgment and not a part of it; and, second, because the defendant moved for the judgment as entered, and cannot ask to have it reversed.

By Judge Daly.

LANDLORDS' CONSENT TO ASSIGNMENT OF LEASE.

Roberts vs. Geiss.—The defendant in this case contracted for a purchase of a lease held by the plaintiff. The purchase, or contract to purchase, provided that the lease be taken subject to all restrictions therein contained, among which was the provision that in the event of its transfer without the lessor's consent, the lease became void at the option of the lessor. The landlord subsequently refused his consent, and the defendant refused to complete the contract and take the lease without such consent. This suit was brought to enforce the contract and compel an acceptance of the lease. Judge DALY, after a review of all the cases bearing on the question at issue, has decided that the consent of the landlord is a necessary part of the transfer to be made by the vender of the lease, unless otherwise agreed between the parties. Judgment for defendant accordingly.

ORDER.

During the months of July, August and September, Chambers will be closed on Saturday. All motions made returnable then will stand over till the ensuing Monday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Tappen.

DECISIONS.

Myers vs. Bell & Newhouse; motion for attachment denied; $10, costs of motion to party finally prevailing.

Spragg vs. Spragg; let judgment be entered dissolving marriage and awarding to plaintiff custody of child, with an allowance of $40 per month, payable monthly, with costs of action.

Price vs. McKellar; motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Wm. Richardson, Receiver, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs, to be paid out of assets.

Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. the Village of New-Brighton; motion denied with $10 costs to defendants.

Lynde vs. Goady; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs in 20 days.

Bonnet vs. Canchois; judgment for plaintiff; amount due, $3,205 48.

Onderdonk vs. Smith & Suydam; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to amend answer on payment of costs in twenty days.

Parshall vs. The Town of Morrisania; motion that Lassig be made party to defendant, granted; $10 costs to abide the event.

Berthillot vs. Valentine; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to amend answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

DECISIONS.

Hyde vs. Greenwood; judgment for plaintiff.

Putnam vs. Gardner; motion granted.

Stout vs. Schmidberger; motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

STEALING HUMAN HAIR.

GUSTAVUS DUGESNE, a tonsorial artist, was arraigned on complaint of Mrs. FANNY QUINN, who accused him of stealing a quantity of blonde hair, valued at $90. She alleged that the defendant came to her husband's store at No. 684 Sixth-avenue on the 22d of May, representing that he was employed by the manager of the Academy of Music as a ladies' and gentlemen's hair-dresser, and that he desired to have a quantity of human hair made up for the purpose of using it in theatrical performances. He told her that he would pay her for the hair in money or its equivalent in double the quantity of black hair, provided she would send some one with it in his company. Charles Quinn accordingly went with the defendant to several places, the latter finally stopping at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where he pretended to have an apartment. He then took possession of the hair, and said that he would call at the owner's store on the following day and pay for it. Failing to make his appearance, it was ascertained that the representations he had made were entirely false, and he was subsequently arrested. He pleaded guilty of his offence and was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

ATTEMPT TO BITE OFF A POLICEMAN'S NOSE.

Philip Winslow was indicted for assaulting Officer Bernard O'Brien, of the Twenty-third Precinct on the 17th ult., while the latter was conveying him to the station-house for disorderly conduct. He wound his arms tightly around the officer's neck and then endeavored to bite off his nose. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ATTEMPTED STABBING.

John Kelly pleaded guilty of a felonious assault on John J. Hogan, of No. 46 Henry-street, having stabbed him with a knife. He was remanded for sentence.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

BURGLARS.

Jacob Schleer and Andrew Ruff, the two boys who were arrested by Detective Dusenbury on a charge of having feloniously entered the real estate office of Wm. H. Falconer, at No. 100 Fourth-avenue, on Monday last, were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday. Mr. Falconer made an affidavit, in which he stated that Schleer had been in his employ, and had possession of the keys of the office and the safe, which he used to gain access to $140 in money deposited in the safe; that while he was in the office Ruff remained outside on guard. As these facts were freely confessed by both of the accused, they were remanded for trial.

LARCENY OF RUBBER.

John Howard was arraigned before the Magistrate to answer a charge of larceny preferred against him by George Van Wagenen, of No. 212 West-street. It appears that the complainant missed, on the 29th ult., 184 pounds of vulcanised rubber valves, valued at $204, and as Howard was in the employ of the firm as porter, suspicion fell upon him. As Mr. Wm. Hyland, of No. 33 Cortlandt-street, informed Mr. Van Wagenen yesterday that Howard and another man had offered to sell him, on the 2d inst, twelve pieces of rubber, the complainant examined the same and identified one of them as his property. The prisoner was held for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Louis Jones, a carman, was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before the Magistrate, on a charge of having assaulted Thomas Rielly, of No. 117 Cedar-street, a porter in the Trinity-place public stores. The two men quarreled relative to the precedence of Jones at the door, when the latter struck Rielly on the hand and head with a lading-hook, causing severe wounds. The prisoner was locked up for trial at the Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A HORSE THIEF.

Peter Christian Gergensen was accused of stealing a horse valued at $300, the property of Mr. Daniel Tone. The owner said that the animal was taken away from a pasture lot at the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, on Saturday night last, and that Officer Jeremiah Wood, of the Tenth Precinct, subsequently saw the prisoner in in Hester-street, in the act of selling the horse. Committed for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C..	116⅞	100	New-York Cen...c	190¼
13,000	do	116¾	200	do	190¼
3,000	do	117	200	do...c	190
3,000	U. S.5-20 C., '62,c	121⅛	200	do...b30	192
10,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64, c	117⅛	200	do	190⅛
2,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67,c	116⅛	1400	do	190
150,000	do...s3	116⅞	300	do...b15	191
10,000	do	116⅛	100	do...b10	191
2,000	do	116⅛	200	do...c	189⅞
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68..	116⅛	10	Hudson R.	162
500	do	116	100	do	161
1,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 C.c	108	100	do...b30	162
5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	106	1000	Reading	97
10,000	Tenn.St.6s.x c..	61¼	500	do...b3	96⅞
3,000	do	61½	800	do	96⅞
32,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	57	400	do...c	96⅞
50,000	do	56⅞	100	Lake S.&Mch. S..	106⅛
10,000	do	56⅞	100	do	106⅛
100,000	do...s60	56⅞	1200	do	106⅛
40,000	do	57⅛	200	do...c	106⅛
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	56½	5	Mich. Central	122
4,000	do	56	100	Ill. Cen	142½
30,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	50	600	Clev. & Pitts	102¾
13,600	Mo. St. 6s	88	500	do	103
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	67¼	200	do...s3	102¾
5,000	La. 8s, Lev. B..	84	400	do...s3	103
6,000	Ala. St. 5s	68½	200	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74
27,000	Ala. St. 8s, B..	92	200	Chi. & N. W.	79½
1,000	N.Y.St 7s, B.L., Cou.	108¼	700	do	79⅝
5,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92½	300	do...c	79⅝
1,000	N. Y.Cen. 6s, '87.	91	400	do...c	79¾
2,000	Erie, 2d M., '79..	98	800	do	79¾
3,000	Erie, 3d M	87	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf...c	94½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B.	95	1000	do	94½
			300	do	94½
3,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	200	do...c	94
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	98	500	do	94
2,000	do	98½	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	115½
6,000	O. & Miss. 1st M	91½	100	do	115⅝
5,000	Col., C.& Ind. C. 1st M.	83¾	550	do	115⅝
			100	do...c	115½
4,000	do	83⅝	500	do...c	115
30,000	do	83½	2500	do	115
22	Amer. Ex. Bank.	114	2000	do...b30	116¼
10	Cent. Nat. Bank.	111	300	do...c	114⅞
5	Ninth Nat. Bank	111	400	do	114⅞
15	do	111½	100	Mil. & St. P.	73½
600	Pacific Mail	89	100	do...s3	73½
500	do	89½	200	do	73½
100	do	89¼	100	do...bet. call.	73
100	Mariposa Pf	16	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	84⅝
100	West. U. T	38	500	do	84¾
200	do	37⅞	100	do...b30	85⅛
300	do	37⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	73
100	do...c	37½	200	do	73
500	do	37½	200	do	71½
200	do	37⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. ex div	153
800	do	37¼	200	Ohio & Miss.	32
50	do	37	200	do	31⅞
50	do	37½	200	do	31⅛
100	Adams Ex....b10	60	100	do	31⅛
100	do	59⅞	1000	do	31⅛
200	do	59½	100	do...b3	31⅞
100	do...b3	59⅞	30	Alt. & T. H. Pf..	59⅞
400	Wells-Fargo	27	100	N. J. C. R.	98¾
300	do	26½	200	do	98½
50	Morris & Essex..	89½	275	do	98
100	H. & St. J. R.	115	100	Col., C. & I. C. R..	37⅛
15	Chi., B. & Q.	190	100	Quick. M. Co. b.c.	15

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$11,000	N.Car. 6s,new	49½	400	Reading	96½
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s,new	57¼	20	Panama R.	285
5,000	do	57	200	L. Shore & M.S..	107
16,000	Mo. State 6s	88	100	do...c	106⅞
1,000	P.,F.W.&C. 1st	100½	500	do...c	107
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	83¾	100	do	107⅛
			100	Clev. & P. R..b. c.	103
1,000	Chi.,R. I.&P.R. 7s, ex int.	94½	400	Chic. & R. I.	115⅝
			100	Chi. & N. W.	79⅝
5,000	Tol.& W.,C. C. Bds	83	100	do...bet. call	79⅞
			200	Mil.& St. P. R.	73
100	Pacific Mail...c	89½	100	do...c	72¾
100	do	89⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	84⅞
200	do	89	200	New-Jer. C.	97¾
15	A. M. U. Ex	40	70	do	97⅞
100	do	40¼	100	do	97⅞
100	West. U. Tel.b.c..	37½	40	Morrris & Essex.	89⅛
200	N. Y. Cen...c	189	150	P., Ft. W. & C.	150⅛
500	do...c	188⅞	100	do	150⅛
900	do	189⅞	200	Ohio & Miss. B..	31⅛
100	Hud. R. R...b30	161⅞	100	H. & St. Joe.	115
100	do	159⅞			

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅛	1,900	U. S.5-20 R., '65, new	116
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	116⅞	6,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67 c	116
2,000	do	116⅞	98,000	do	116⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62.	117	1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '68..	116⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,' 62.	121⅛	10,000	do	116
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	117⅞	71,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	107⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116	30,000	do	107⅜
800	do. small	115⅛	10,000	do	107⅜
500	do. small	116⅛	450,000	do	107⅝
15,000	do	116⅛			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail	88½	100	C. & N. W.	79½
100	do...b3	88⅛	100	do	79⅞
100	do	88⅛	100	Rock Island	115
100	Harlem	142	100	do	115⅛
100	do	142½	100	Erie...b3	28⅛
400	Reading	96⅛	100	N. Y. Cen	189⅞
200	do	96⅛	100	do	189⅞
200	Lake S. & M. S...	106⅛	100	do	189⅞
200	do	106⅞			

WEDNESDAY, July 7, P. M.

The extraordinary dearness of Money in the month of July continues to excite the attention, and, to some extent, the wonder of the Street. That the present state of things is due, in a very considerable degree, to artificial means and to the adroit manipulations of a party of speculators, who wield a private capital of their own aggregating four or five million of dollars, there is little or no doubt, and that they carried out their purpose with great success, up to the release of $3,500,000 Currency from the Treasury by the extra purchase of $3,000,000 U. S. 5-20s last Saturday is equally certain. It was then supposed that the sense of relief to the Money market would be somewhat enduring. But it scarcely lasted over the Fourth of July Holidays. The party referred to had only to withdraw and lock up from the use of the market a few millions to make the extra rates of interest as extravagant as last week. Whether they actually did so or not may be a question of fact, but the impression of their power to do so was practically the same—discouraging to Money borrowers and damaging to the Stock Exchange to the extent of 3@5 ₱ cent. in the prices of the Railways, as compared with last Saturday. At the same time the reports from Washington of the continued heavy receipts of Currency for the Internal Revenues, and the comparatively slow process of disbursement on the appropriations or Expenses of the War and other departments of the Government, would seem to render additional purchases of United States 5-20s in relief of the Currency balances in the Treasury almost inevitable. And the hope is indulged that a notice to this effect will appear in a few days from the Secretary. So far as the Office at New-York is concerned, no actual change in the balances has occurred since Saturday. To-day the receipts, including $520,000 in Gold for Customs, are $2,067,525, and the payments, including $684,000 for Gold Interest, are $2,468,104. But our special Washington correspondent advises that the general balances in the Treasury are about $40,000,000, of which only about $11,500,000 are in the National Banks, and these are independent of about $7,500,000 held in the New-York Office to the credit of Disbursing Officers which sum is taken out of the United States Treasurer's account. The Currency Revenues in July promise to be very large, almost equal to the month of June. The disbursements will no doubt be larger than last month in Currency, and $25,000,000 or $28,000,000 heavier in Gold. But the sums remaining idle, in both mediums, are still much heavier than the Treasury should lose the Interest on, or lock up from the use of the Banking movement and Trade of the country, in view of the far wider distribution of the Greenback and National Bank Note Circulation among the people than was ever known at midsummer. There begins to be a partial return of Currency to New-York from the South and West, but the sums are not sufficient to qualify the extraordinary means employed by our speculators in Money and Stocks to make the market for the former as dear as possible to affect the price of the latter—though practically to the general embarrassment of business.

To day the rates for Money were dearest in the forenoon, 7 ₱ cent. in Gold to ⅛@3-16ths of one ₱ cent. over night to carry Stocks. At the close the rates were 7 ₱ cent. Gold to 7 ₱ cent. Currency, but this was after very heavy sales of Stocks were made in realization of ready cash.

The sales of Gold continued to feel the effect of the heavy sums disbursed for first of July Gold Interest. They opened at 135¼ and ran down to 134¾@134 ₱ cent.; but on the stronger appearance of foreign Exchange, and some relief to the cost of carrying Gold in the Afternoon, the market suddenly reached to 134⅞@135@135½ ₱ cent. Bills on London advanced to 109⅞@⅞ for 60 days, and 110½@⅝ short sight.

The Public Funds were pressed on sale in rather larger amounts than yesterday, and a concession of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. was made on some of the 5-20s, on the influence of dear Money early in the day. At the close of business the decline was for the most part recovered, and the market left off steady. The changes in the State Bonds were ½@¾ ₱ cent. against the sales of yesterday.

In the Railway market a very heavy business was done, under considerable excitement, and the New-York and Western Roads all suffered at the early Stock Exchange Board, and subsequently in the Long Room between 12 and 1 o'clock. At the Afternoon Board there were signs of recovery from the lowest noon figures, and after the adjournment a general advance took place. The extremes of the day in New-York Central were 188⅞@192¼ ₱ cent. In the Western Roads the extreme differences were 2@3 ₱ cent. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	121⅛	121⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅞	116⅜
American Gold Coin	135⅜	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	58	57
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	56½
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	50½	49½
Louisiana Levee 6s	66½	67¼
New-York Central	191½	191¼
Reading Railway	97	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅝	115⅝
Northwest Common	80⅝	80
Northwest Preferred	95¼	94½
Michigan Southern	107⅝	107⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	155	150½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	103½	104¼
Pacific Mail Company	90⅝	89⅜
St. Paul Preferred	85¼	85
St. Paul Common	74⅜	74½
Toledo and Wabash	73½	71
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32
Mariposa Preferred	16	16
Hudson River	161	160

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	116⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	116⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	116⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	121⅛	10-40 reg	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	117⅛	10-40 coup	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅛	6s Currency	105⅞
5-20 coup., n. 1. 1865	116⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	84
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	California 7s	126
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Cal. 7s, large bonds	125
Ill. War Loan	99	Connecticut 6s	98
Indiana 6 ₱ c. W. L'n	99	Alabama 5s	63
Indiana 5 ₱ c. W. L'n	97¾	Alabama 8s	92
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108¼
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	57	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup	56½	N.Y. 7s Canal l'n, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102
Georgia 6s	80½	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	89	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102
North Carolina 6s	56	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102
North Car. 6s. n. bds	49½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	96
Louisiana 6s, levee bds	67¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c., 1876	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Metropolitan	137
Mechanics'	135	Market	125
America	141	Shoe and Leather	133
Tradesmen's	150	Corn Exchange	133
Mechanics & Traders'	125	St. Nicholas	114
Leather Manufact'rs	130	Commonwealth	115
Seventh Ward	110	Imp. and Traders'	131
State of New-York	112	Park	155
Commerce	122½	Central National	109
Ocean	98	Fourth National	101
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	110½
Chatham	156	Gold Exchange	135
Bank of the Republic	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gal. & Chic. Ex	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est	87	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	87	Chi., R. I. & Pac	94¼
Erie 1st Mort. Ext	98	Morris & Essex 1st M	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	80½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	N. Jersey Cen. n. b	98
H.R.7's, 2d M., S.F. '85	101	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M	98
Harlem, 1st M	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M	73
Chi.B.&Q. 8 ₱ c.1 M	105	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	91½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93	Ohio & Miss. Con	92
Alt. & T. H. 1st M	93	Peninsula R. R. Bds	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Mil. & St.P.7 3-10, 1stM	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. I.	75¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. F	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	93½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M	83¾
Del. L. & W. 1st M	95	Col., Chic. & I. 2d M	79
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	75	Tol. P. & W., E. D	83½
Tol.W. & W.C.C.S.F.	82	Cent. Pacific Bonds	96½
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	78	Clev. P'ville & A. n. b	90
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M	79	Lake Shore Div. Bds	91

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,067,525; total payments, $2,468,104; balance, $97,830,419. The receipts include for Customs, $1,111,760; for Gold Notes, $520,000.

Three of the great Western Railway lines report the following gains in the month of June upon their traffic for the same month last year: The Northwest, $90,000 gain; the Rock Island, $141,703 gain, and the St. Paul, $220,610.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in June:

1869	$112,200
1868	88,299
Increase	$23,901

For the month of June:

1869	$508,000
1868	366,297
Increase	$141,703

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company:

June, 1869	$678,800
June, 1868	458,190
Increase, 1869	$220,610

We again direct attention to the New-York City Loan of $2,700,000, to be awarded to-morrow, July 8, at 2 o'clock, by the Comptroller. The Bonds bear 7 ₱ cent. The proceeds will be immediately disbursed on deferred claims against the City, so that no apprehension need be felt that the money is to be locked up in the City Treasury, to the damage of the Banking movement.

The Eight ₱ cent. Gold Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, are advertised in another place by Messrs. SOUTTER & Co. and Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO.

The alteration in the balances reported to the Press from the Treasury Office in our last paper involved no actual change in the Money on hand at New-York, but only an alteration in the system of reporting the aggregate daily balances. There has been no gain in Currency and a very small loss in Gold since Saturday last.

The Equitable Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *ten ₱ cent.*, payable July 10. The Firemen's Insurance Company a half-yearly Dividend of *ten ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The United States Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of five ₱ cent. and an extra Dividend of two ₱ cent., both payable on demand. This is the sixty-eighth half-yearly division of profits by the Company.

The Hamburg and New-York Steamship Company have made another splendid addition to their fleet in the steamship *Silesia*, built on the Clyde, but fitted out in Hamburg. The Senior Captain of the fleet, Captain TRAUTMANN, takes command. A full description of the vessel appeared in our Havre letter of yesterday.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-street.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,

issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the state Engineers.

The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 33 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 7, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	27	Cut Meats, pkgs	186
Cotton, bales	752	Lard, kegs	700
Eggs, bbls	974	Petroleum, ref., bbls	8,314
Flour, bbls	14,874	Butter, pkgs	2,518
Wheat, bushels	75,807	Cheese, pkgs	1,946
Corn, bushels	57,993	Tallow, pkgs	5
Oats, bushels	36,010	Lard, Oil, bbls	21
Flaxseed, bushels	20	Oil Cake, pkgs	1,556
Hemp, bales	17	Copper, bbls	14
Hops, bales	220	Whisky, bbls	272
Hides, No	1,480	Tobacco, hhds	1,649
Hides, bdls	883	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,131
Leather, sides	1,189	Cotton Seed, bags	203
Crude Turp., bbls	112	Rice, tcs	116
Spirits Turp., bbls	483	Starch, boxes	350
Rosin, bbls	3,282	Peanuts, bags	244
Tar, bbls	50	Beeswax, pkgs	8
Pork, bbls	60	Flax, bales	30
Beef, pkgs	25	Wool, bales	1,757

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—6 boxes Lamp Burners, 10 bales Cotton, 3 bales Roots, 207 cases Sewing Machines, 75 cases Guns, 2 cases Shells, 64 baskets Annatto, 141 boxes Clocks, 110,000 lbs. Tallow, 82,474 lbs. Lard, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 79 cases Tobacco, 1,200 bags Coffee, 55 logs Mahogany, 12,000 bushels Grain, 35,890 lbs. Grease, 18 casks Metal, 1,200 boxes Extract, 3 bales Fur Skins, 711 bbls. Rosin, 2 cases Leather, 24 cases Agricultural Implements, 65 logs Black Walnut, 20 cases Balsam.

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—33 cases Machinery, 236,822 lbs. Cheese, 14,946 bushels Wheat, 254 pkgs. Tobacco.

By the steamship *Colorado*, for Liverpool—896 bales Hops, 54 bales Cotton, 149,068 lbs. Lard, 250,629 lbs. Bacon, 4 bales Rags, 7 cases Hardware, 1,799 bbls. Flour, 9,375 lbs. Hams, 369,830 lbs. Cheese, 82,585 lbs. Tallow, 23,258 bushels Wheat, 150 bbls. Pork.

By the bark *America*, for Bremen—1,200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 68,962 gallons Petroleum.

By the ship *Rinda*, for Marseilles—159,565 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Alert*, for Queenstown—16,071 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Noe*, for Trieste—114,240 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Antoinetta*, for Bremen—1,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 404 bbls. Rosin.

By the bark *Boston*, for Trieste—1,920 bbls. Rosin.

ASHES—Have been very sparingly dealt in at about previous prices. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal.

COFFEE—But little inquiry has been noted for any description, and no change has been reported in prices. Of Rio, 693 bags by the *Campanero* were sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active and rather less firm. Sales 2,065 bales, including 1,952 bales to spinners and 113 bales to speculators. Also, 500 bales Low Middling, for December delivery, at 26c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been 752 bales; exports, 64 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	28	28¼	28¼	28¼
Good Ordinary	30½	30¾	31	31¼
Low Middling	33½	33¾	34	34¼
Middling	34½	34¾	35	35¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,623
Receipts last week	7,938
Receipts preceding week	13,403
Receipts since Jan. 1	330,518
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	655,634
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,896
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	64
Exports since Jan. 1	169,939
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	353,673
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	20,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,416,500
Exports same time last year	1,691,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	62,500
Estimated stock same time last year	90,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather less inquiry for State and Western Flour, and though the offerings of desirable lots have not been large, prices have yielded slightly, on exportable brands, influenced, in part, by the sharp decline in gold, and the increasing firmness in ocean freights. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 60, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 20@$6 60, good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 60@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 60 ₱ bbl. Late in the day there was a rather more confident bidding for shipping grades, and some sales were effected within our range. Of the day's sales 3,500 bbls. were Extras for shipment, part to arrive, at $6 10@$6 30 for Western, and $6 50 for State ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 15@$5 80
Extra State	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 20@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 00

Southern Flour is in less demand at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls. at $6 40@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is quiet at $6 40@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 425 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4 @$6 30 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal is quiet at $4 10@$4 50 for Western, $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 285 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat opened tamely and heavily at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, but closed decidedly more firmly with an improved export demand, stimulated by later and more favorable advices from Liverpool. Winter Wheat has been less sought after and quoted easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 263,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Red and White Canada in bond, on private terms; White Western at $1 65@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 58; No. 1 Spring at $1 50@$1 53, the inside price for lots a little out of order, closing with $1 53 bid, and $1 55 asked for Prime; No. 2 Spring, poor to prime, at $1 45@$1 50, closing strong and buoyant at $1 50 for prime; No. 3 Spring on private terms; White State at $1 65; Amber do. on private terms, and White California at $1 72@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active at about the closing figures of yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at 87c.@85c. for damaged New Mixed Western; 86c.@88½c. for common to prime New Mixed Western; 92c.@93c. for White; 92c.@93c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet at $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Barley dull and nominal. Of Barley Malt small sales were made at $2 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in good demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels, including Western at 78c.@79½c., closing at 79c. bid, afloat, and State at 79c. ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,799 bbls. Flour and 38,214 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 16,071 bushels Wheat for Queenstown, and 12,000 bushels Rye for Hamburg. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Saturday and noon on Tuesday covered 85 loads of Lumber, 24 of Coal, 18 of Corn, 17 of Wheat, 8 of Staves, 7 of Salt, 6 of Oats, 3 of Oil, 2 each of Flour and Ashes, and 1 each of Stone, Rye and Iron Ore. List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. July 4:

Wheat—George Davidson, Buffalo; J. V. D. Westfall, Buffalo; R. N. Gere, Buffalo.

Corn—Emma J. Barnard, Buffalo; Montana, Buffalo; David Fales, Buffalo; George S. Hazard, Buffalo; Lady, Buffalo; O. C. Potter, Buffalo.

Flour—E. D. Case, Oswego; Newark, Rochester.

Oats—Charles W. Wolfe, Buffalo; Addie Bell, Buffalo.

Oil—Chauncey Brodock, Buffalo.

Lumber—Sheridan, Oswego; E. Hensler, Tonawanda; O. H. Potter, Oswego; Bachelor's Home, Buffalo; Lottie Cande, Buffalo; Sarah Jane, Oswego; C. S. Williamson, Oswego; Henry Garber, Buffalo; C. W. Havens, Boonville; C. E. Stephens, Lyons Falls; George Norris, Oswego; Shanghae, Horse Heads; W. L. Hager, Buffalo; Anna, Rome; Charlie Conant, Buffalo; N. A. Eno, Oswego; H. W. Earley, Rome; James Hyland, Boonville; Harriet E. Roberts, Buffalo; Union, Salina; San & Hod, Oswego; George Wickham, Buffalo; Union For Ever, Oswego; Jim Smith, Buffalo; Colonel Mulligan, Tonawanda; N. Huntley, Oswego; Wennie Browley, Oswego; Bell Rae, Buffalo; Brockville, Oswego; Royal, Oswego; A. J. Fox, Lyons Falls; John C. Feltman, Lyons Falls; James M. Baker, Rome; Urena, Oswego; Mary Bowley, Oswego; C. Breeman, Oswego; M. A. Saunders, Oswego; Wm. P. Herrig, Oswego; Ellie Depew, Oswego; George Armstrong, Oswego.

Salt—J. B. Wygant, Salina; Salt Springs, Jr., Syracuse.

Coal—Wm. Ball, Geneva; Scatchered and Retton, Watkins; Nicholas, Geneva; J. Williams, Watkins; Emily B., Buffalo; S. G. House, Watkins; G. V. Reilay, Watkins; Clara Rosback, Geneva; Idaho, Geneva; Henry Pappleton, Buffalo; Ion, Geneva; S. H. Gridley, Geneva.

Staves—H. K. Miller, Buffalo; Summersett, Buffalo; A. A. Brizola, Buffalo; R. R. Johnson, Buffalo.

Mixed—W. G. Welch, Utica; Ironside, Rome; David Utley, Rome.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., July 5:

Wheat—S. D. Gilson, (steamer,) Buffalo; Wm. M. Lewis, Oswego; Orson Breed, Oswego; J. Jamison, Buffalo; Dubuque, (wheat and flour,) Oswego.

Corn—James Frazier, Buffalo; Union, Oswego; Emma, Buffalo; Onward, Buffalo; Marquette, Buffalo; Adams, Buffalo; Wm. M. Schutz, Buffalo.

Oats—L. Rankin, Jr., Buffalo; L. C. Meyer, Buffalo.

Rye—J. L. Voorhees, Oswego.

Lumber—H. Pitchett, Boonville; Wm. Crocker, Oswego; C. N. Crippin, Oswego; Union Flag, Buffalo; Sabbath Keeper, No. 1, Oswego; A. F. Alberger, Orleans; Colonel W. J. Robinson, Oswego; Adelbert, Oswego; Earl L. Cole, Oswego; Wm. Hager, Buffalo; W. H. Edgar, Boonville; Dr. H. Hemstreet, Tonawanda; Emma Gray, Buffalo; M. McDonalds, Oswego; Three Brothers, Buffalo; E. R. Orman, Oswego; John Niles, Rome; F. G. Clark, Lyons Falls; Right of Way, Oswego; D. Lowell, Lyons Falls; Allegheny, Buffalo.

Staves—A. B. Wilgus, Buffalo; Tioga, Buffalo; John J. Covel, Buffalo.

Coal—H. W. Griffin, Geneva; Aunt Sally, Buffalo; C. Patridge, Geneva; M. Flanagan, Watkins.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1:30 P. M., July 6:

Wheat—Restless, Buffalo; Abraham Lincoln, Oswego; Samuel Miller, Oswego; James Platt, Oswego; Telamachus, Oswego; Crusade, Buffalo; John McElrone, Buffalo; L. A. Hovey, Oswego.

Corn—Bella McChesney, Buffalo; Libbie Breed, Oswego; Ceres, Buffalo; Paragon, Buffalo.

Lumber—Two Brothers, Buffalo; G. W. Foster, Boonville; Amelia, Oswego; W. H. Carter, Buffalo; L. M. Hollister, Buffalo; Rosannah, Buffalo; Josephus, Rome; Isaac Gilbert, Boonville; W. H. Houghton, Oswego; Idaho, Oswego; Sabbath Keeper, No. 2, Oswego; J. E. Foster, Oswego; Clara King, Oswego; A. Worr, Buffalo; Sidney S. Cross, Buffalo; Clipper, Buffalo; Fred Van, Phoenix; Clint, Victory, Oswego; T. H. Wright, Oswego; Wild Man, Oswego; L. L. Candee, Oswego.

Coal—N. P. Eno, Geneva; Nebraska, Geneva; Major H. A. Parsons, Watkins; E. B. Brooks, Watkins; Colonel M. Corcoran, Geneva; Morris Run, No. 50, Geneva; G. S. Cotman, Watkins; F. B. No. 4, Watkins.

Oats—R. M. Roberts, Buffalo; L. J. Bennett, Buffalo.

Staves—J. H. Walrath, Buffalo.

Oil—M. Sourwine, Buffalo.

Salt—L. Wellington, Syracuse; Thos. Malloy, Salina; Evelyn, Syracuse; C. Honsdale, Syracuse.

Iron Ore—J. Merriman, Utica.

Ashes—Geo. A. Bennett, Buffalo; J. Botts, Oswego."

PETROLEUM—A steady but quiet market has been noted for Crude, in bulk, at 16½c.@17c., and in barrels at 22½c. ₱ gallon. There were no receipts reported here; 650 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. The exports were 159,565 gallons by the ship *Rinda*, for Marseilles. A somewhat livelier inquiry, for export and on speculative account, prevailed for Refined Oil, which was quoted at 32c.@32½c. for Standard White, here, and 31½c.@32½c. ₱ gallon for do, at Philadelphia, deliverable promptly, and balance of the month; but the principal holders were not offering their supplies with much freedom, as they were looking for a rally in prices, and were unwilling to sell largely at the going rates. The reported sales here were 6,000 bbls., including 1,600 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, on private terms; 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable last half of the month, at 32½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., first half of August delivery, at 33c.; 2,000 bbls. do., first half of September delivery, at 33½c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 6,500 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, at 31½c.; 1,500 bbls. do., last half of July delivery, at 32c.; 2,500 bbls. do., August to December delivery, and 1,500 bbls. do., October to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33½c. ₱ gallon. Standard White in cans was quoted here at 37½c.@38½c., generally at 38½c., though a sale of 500 cases was reported at the inside rate; and Prime White at 39c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 8,314 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,750 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 68,962 gallons by the bark *America*, and 1,750 bbls. by the bark *Antoinetta*, for Bremen; and 114,240 gallons by the bark *Noe*, for Trieste. Empty barrels for Crude Oil were quoted at $2, and for Refined, at $2 20 each. Naphtha was inactive at 10c.@10½c., in barrels, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been rather more inquiry for Mess Pork, but at easier rates. Other kinds have been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $31 37@$32, closing at about $31 87, cash, for New Mess; $31 50 for Old Mess; $28 37@$29, chiefly at $28 50, for Prime Mess; $31 50 for Thin Mess, and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are heavy and lower. Sales have been reported of 235 packages at 13½c.@14c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@17c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and drooping. Sales 150 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 18½c.@18½c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed, cheaper and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and barrels at 16½c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@17c. for City, and 19c.@19½c. for fair Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Included in the sales were 100 bbls. and firkins Extra Choice City (Lockitt's) at 19c. in bbls., and 20½c. in firkins, ₱ lb. A sale of 125 kegs Prime Western was also reported at 20c.@20½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $28@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are dull at $20@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue dull and heavy. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	32c.@34c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	31c.@33c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	32c.@36c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	25c.@28c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb	18c.@20c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb	16½c.@17c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	15c. @16c.
Factories, common, ₱ lb	9c. @14c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	8c. @12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	15½c.@16c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	14c. @15c.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues in very moderate demand at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 65c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand at steady rates, including American at 6c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 220 bales; export clearances, 896 bales.

HIDES—The receipts week ending to-day have been 92,741 Hides and 160 bales do.; sales 12,550 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21½ lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., 15c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry West India, 16 lbs., 17c.@17½c., gold, as they run; 400 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., private terms; 200 Southern, 16 lbs., 21c., currency, as they run; 1,800 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 27 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 50 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; 2,250 Wet Salted Para, 46 lbs., 10½c., gold, selected; 300 Wet Salted Mexican, 35 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet Salted Havana, 52 lbs., private terms; 2,700 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 13c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 170,700 Hides and 50 bales, (same time last year, 132,550 Hides and 125 bales,) as follows: 104,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 900 Dry Montevideo, 5,200 Dry Rio Grande, 3,100 Dry California, 5,000 Dry Central American, 4,500 Dry Bogota, &c., 3,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 2,500 Dry Bahia, 800 Dry West India, 14,100 Dry and Salted Mexican, 13,800 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,200 Dry Salted Maranham, 7,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox, 2,100 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, 500 Wet Salted California, 50 bales Calcutta Cow.

LUMBER—A moderate movement has been noted in this line at essentially unaltered prices. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "contrary to general expectation that the week preceding the Fourth would be a quiet one, there has been a good trade through the district since our last report. Buyers were in attendance throughout the week. Prices are without change of moment. The stock of old Lumber is about used up, and new comes forward slow. This has a tendency to keep prices at their present figure. Of Green and Dry Lumber the stock is fairly assorted, but the assortment of old seasoned is broken up. Vessels are in good supply, especially for Philadelphia, owing to the slackness of the coal trade. The receipts at Chicago for the week ending July 2, were 36,327,000 feet, against 33,598,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 16,000,000 feet, against 15,951,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 337,827,000 feet, against 374,780,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1, 294,800,000 feet, against 343,045,000 in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending July 3, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	7,400,000 feet.	7,070,100 feet.
Oswego	10,710,800 feet.	11,227,500 feet.
Total	18,110,800 feet.	18,297,600 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of June were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	17,265,300	2,621	....	697,500
1868	22,159,000	1,915	....	789,300

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 11,463,100 feet were by the Erie, and 5,792,200 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 1 were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	111,045,900	11,978	....	2,642,300
1868	127,223,000	13,050	41,973	10,501,400

We quote freights as follows. Vessels in good supply:

To New-York, ₱ M	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 25
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Philadelphia	3 00
To Baltimore	4 50
To Boston, soft wood	4 00
To Boston, hard wood	5 00

The current quotations at the yards have undergone no change."

MOLASSES—Nothing new in this line; demand light; prices nominally steady. Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@60c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—The general market has been comparatively steady since our last, on, however, a moderate movement. Of Spirits Turpentine, 270 bbls. were reported sold at 42c.@43c., chiefly 42c.@42½c., including, however, a lot at 37½c., bulk price, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 483 bbls.; exports, 1,200 bbls. Crude Turpentine dull and irregular; receipts, 112 bbls. Tar very quiet at old rates; 50 bbls. received. Rosin has been in pretty fair request at essentially unchanged prices; sales having been reported of 1,250 bbls., strained, at $2 25; 210 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$2 60, in lots; 480 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$6 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts have been 2,282 bbls.; exports, 3,033 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42c.@42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 70; Rosin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 15; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, but about steady, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $1 97½@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2 03@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

SUGARS—There has been a more active movement in Raw Sugars at the modified figures of yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11⅛c.@12c., chiefly at 11⅜c.@11⅝c.; 710 boxes Havana, mainly at 12c.; and 400 bags St. Domingo, at 10½c. ₱ lb. Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted at 11⅛c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅝c.@12⅛c.; very good to prime do. at 12⅛c.@12⅜c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅛c.@12⅜c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12⅜c.@13⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅝c.@14⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15c.@15⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14⅛c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12⅛c. Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10⅜c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 13⅛c. to 15⅛c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 91,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@12c.; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather more request at 99c.@$1 ₱ gallon; sales, 165 bbls., against receipts of 272 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in this line, and the market has been quoted strong and buoyant. For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 55,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 3d.@3¼d. ₱ bushel, nearly all at 3d. ₱ bushel; a North German ship, with equal to 30,000 bushels Wheat, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter; 107 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 60 tierces Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce; 112 tierces Lard at 35s., 450 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 12,500 boxes Cheese at 35s.@40s., mainly at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 22,500 bushels Wheat at 3½d., ships' bags, ₱ bushel; 35 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. each; 500 Oars at ¼d. each. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel; 500 Oars at ¼d. each. For Queenstown and orders, a North German bark, with 2,500 quarters Wheat at 6s. 3d., and a British brig, with 1,500 quarters Wheat, also at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter, or 3d. ₱ quarter off, if direct. For Baltic ports, a Norwegian and a Swedish bark hence, one with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, and the other with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD and THE BRICKLAYER OF LAMBETH. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 55th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodsworth's Band.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

French Government journals deny two reports recently made. They say that there are not to be changes in the Ministry, and the French troops are not to be withdrawn from Rome.

Now ZORILLA is Minister of Justice in Spain, MARTOS Minister of Public Works, and BECCARA Minister of the Colonies.

The Telegraph Purchase bill is before the House of Commons of England. It proposes to raise $7,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of all the lines, and to make the service a monopoly.

CUBA.

Captain-General DE RODAS has issued a proclamation declaring that the insurrection has been so far reduced that guerrillas only are in the field; and announcing that persons arrested for robbery, arson or murder shall be tried by court-martial, and for all other offences by the civil tribunals; and that all shall receive impartial justice. Mail advices by the steamship *Eagle* are to July 3. In a letter of that date our correspondent recounts the reception of the new Captain-General by the Havanese, translates his proclamation and speculates on his probable policy. The usual summary of war news and of miscellaneous intelligence is part of the same communication.

GENERAL.

Serious fires are raging in Washington Territory, between Martinez and Humphreys, and also in the neighborhood of St. Helena. In the region between Martinez and Humphreys several miles of telegraph line, bridges, houses and other property have been destroyed. In San Francisco the works of the Pacific Wood Preserving Company were destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of about $150,000.

A young man named CRAWFORD shot his father dead in Lee, New-Hampshire, on Tuesday. The two were quarreling, and the son seized a gun and fired the fatal shot, after his father had struck him with an ax.

Letters have been received at Montreal from JEFFERSON DAVIS, in which he states that his health is very poor, and he fears that he will not be able to return to this side of the water. If he gets well enough to travel, he intends to spend the late Summer in Canada, and the Winter in Mississippi.

JAMES CULLEN and his wife, living in a wretched shanty in Toledo, got intoxicated on Monday and quarreled, when the former seized an ax and cut the latter's head open.

At a convention of the Cincinnati Pioneers, on the 5th, a preamble and resolution was drawn up for presentation to the Legislature of the State, declaring that Ohio should at once secure the now neglected ground in which the remains of Ex-President HARRISON repose, and erect thereon a monument "worthy of this great commonwealth and the memory of the noble and worthy dead."

WALKER'S majority in Virginia is about 40,000. The State officers known to be elected are: Governor, GILBERT C. WALKER; Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN F. LEWIS; Attorney-General, JAMES C. TAYLOR; Congressmen—at Large, JOSEPH SEGAR, Conservative; PORTER, the Wells candidate in the Richmond District; BOOKER, the Walker candidate in the Pittsylvania District; MCKENZIE, Wells, in the Alexandria District, and NORTON, colored, independent, in the York District. The Constitution has received a large majority, but the clauses disfranchising rebels are rejected. Both parties claim the Legislature, but doubtless the WALKER men have it.

A Mrs. CARROLL, in the crowd of spectators at the public exhibition of fire works in Maumee City, Ohio, on Saturday, when the "Fourth" was celebrated, was struck in the face by a rocket, and her nose, and part of her upper jaw, and the flesh from one side of her face were torn off.

Rev. P. B. DAY, D. D., of Hollis, N. H., died of paralysis of the brain on Monday. He was a graduate of Amherst College, and, at the time of his death, a Trustee of Dartmouth College. He was 60 years of age.

The class of Freshmen just entered Harvard numbers one hundred and thirty-nine members.

The will of Hon. RICHARD FLETCHER, of Boston, recently deceased, has in it a reasuary legacy to Dartmouth College, of $100,000. It is to be invested as a permanent fund, and the income used at the discretion of the trustees. Judge FLETCHER was a graduate of the class of 1806.

The organ of the Catholic clergy in Montreal, the *Nouveau Monde*, wholly repudiates in two successive leading articles the ideas which prompt the endeavors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, condemning, as both inhuman and ridiculous in the extreme, any legal measures taken simply on their account—animals having no moral standing and therefore no rights.

The Supreme Court has declared the Registry law for Philadelphia constitutional, and has declared unconstitutional the act of the last State Legislature creating the Twenty-ninth Judicial District.

As the bottom of the missing steamer *United Kingdom* was painted red, and was not coppered, neither of the hulls seen floating at sea recently could have been hers.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention was held at Columbus yesterday. General W. S. ROSECRANS was nominated for Governor; T. G. GODFREY, Lieutenant-Governor; W. J. GILMORE, Judge of the Supreme Court; GERHARD BUHRER, State Treasurer; and Colonel J. M. CONNELL, Attorney-General.

The case of Dr. WILLIAM F. FAIR, of Trenton, N. J., indicted for using a canceled United States stamp on a deed, has closed in the United States District Court of that city, and the prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000.

The preliminary steps toward the formation of a free-trade league in Buffalo were taken last evening. At the meeting it was stated that the entire Press of the city was in favor of free trade.

Several improvements in the postal service are meditated at the Department, but the present system of box deliveries will not be abolished at present, as reported.

The Harvard Base-ball Club, the champions of New-England, played a game with the Eckford Club yesterday at the Union Ground, and were badly beaten, the score being Eckford 17, Harvard 5.

The Harvard International Crew left Boston for this City last night, and arrived here this morning. They stop at the Astor.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday GUSTAVUS DUGENNE was sent to State Prison for 3 years and 6 months, having pleaded guilty to stealing $90 worth of blonde hair by false representations.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday and transacted a lengthy line of business, sitting until a late hour of the evening. An ordinance, compelling all passenger boats to carry life preservers of the most approved pattern was referred to the Sanitary Committee. The Chemist reported the condition of the Metropolitan Gasworks to be still unimproved. It was resolved to notify the horse-car railroad Companies of the district to meet the Board on Wednesday next, to discuss the propriety of the passage of an ordinance by the Board to prevent persons from getting on or off the front platforms of cars while in motion. The Board finally adjourned for one week.

The Board of Excise met yesterday and revoked two licences and granted 251 new ones. The counsel was directed to defend any suits that may arise against the Board in relation to the Excise Fund. Adjournment until the first Wednesday in September was finally resolved upon.

The assessment rolls of the City and county for the present year show a net increase in the value of taxable property of $55,664,270.

The New-York Board of Education met last evening, President LARREMORE occupying the chair. The bids heretofore received for the construction of a normal school building in West Sixty-first-street, near the Boulevard, were rejected upon recommendation of the Finance Committee. The Comptroller was requested to place the sum of $600,000 to the credit of the Board for educational purposes. After the transaction of considerable business of a routine character, the Board adjourned until the 21st inst.

The Commissioners of Emigration have received a communication from the steerage passengers on the *City of Paris* on her last voyage, accusing the officers with not providing them with sufficient food for their necessities. The number of emigrants who arrived during the week ending yesterday was 5,784.

The Result in Virginia.

Virginia has vindicated the wisdom of the policy proposed by General GRANT and sanctioned by Congress for perfecting reconstruction. The ordeal is all but ended, and the title of Virginia to take its place among the reconstructed States as a member of the Union is practically established. The details of Tuesday's election, which remain to be furnished, will not affect the general result. By faithful compliance with the law the State has emancipated itself from military rule. It has established its right to self-government by fulfilling literally the conditions devised by Congress in a manner prescribed by the President. A Constitution which, with many faults, brings the Government of the State into harmony with Federal policy, has been ratified. The provisions by which selfish adventurers sought to control local affairs by imposing disabilities upon the worthiest citizens have been voted down. Negro enfranchisement is complete, and the only disability borne by white men is that which operates under the Fourteenth Amendment. A State ticket has been elected which represents the character, the intelligence, the wealth and enterprise of the people, as distinguished from organized ignorance and viciousness. And a Legislature has been chosen, whose members, eligible under the the law, are prepared to finish the allotted task by ratifying the pending constitutional amendment. A result in all respects satisfactory is thus assured.

The end has not been attained without much painful and suggestive experience. There has been delay, which the Virginians were not able to correct, but for the consequences of which they have been held responsible. They made earnest and honest efforts in 1865 to bring back the State to the Union on what were then considered the required terms. In October of that year men were elected to Congress who had been known throughout the contest as *quasi* Unionists; but Congress denied their admission and demanded fresh guarantees. The reaction throughout the South was instant and not unnatural; and Virginia shared it fully. A policy of masterly inactivity was adopted, and native Virginians of character and influence, retiring from all participation in public affairs, took the body of the people with them, leaving the State in the hands of adventurers, whose sole idea of the use of government was to retain the power anarchy had given them, by wholesale confiscation and proscription. Ignoring the general welfare and considering only themselves, they sought to enfranchise all who were sure to vote with them, and disfranchise all who might vote against them, and were thus guilty of the criminal folly of attempting to found a free Government in which only a fraction of the governed had voice.

The Underwood Constitution of 1867 rested upon these sinister and intolerant ideas. It aimed at the incorporation of proscription as an element of the organic law, and the transfer of all State authority to the ignorant and worthless portion of the population. It was a contrivance for securing State authority in hands least fitted to use it honestly or wisely, by disfranchising and excluding from public life thousands in whom the whites reposed confidence. Indignation against such an instrument was not unnatural or unreasonable; but to be politic or just it should have been discriminating. The Virginians for a time allowed passion and prejudice the mastery over judgment. Not content with resisting proscription, they also resisted negro suffrage, and denounced the policy of which it is an essential part. They were confirmed in this course by the Seymour and Blair canvass, and a belief that the national verdict would decree a reversal of the Congressional rule. The election of GRANT dissipated the delusion, and brought the Virginians to their senses. They discerned the blunder of resistance to the Constitution as a whole, and the expediency of concentrating effort upon an attempt to purge it of its most obnoxious features. The ranks of the anti-reconstructionists were broken, and the more moderate and practical of the leaders addressed themselves to General GRANT and the Congressional Committee in behalf of a separate submission of the disability and disfranchising clauses. The President aided the movement, and Congress promptly responded by enabling him to ascertain the will of the people on the points involved in reconstruction.

The action both of the President and of Congress has been amply justified by events. The party represented by WALKER accepted the great facts of the reconstruction policy, negro suffrage included, as cordially as the party led by WELLS. They not only accepted negro suffrage, but bid for the support of the colored voters. They not only allowed the dead past to bury its dead, but pledged themselves to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment as a means of preventing the revival of old issues. They placed at the head of their ticket a respectable and consistent Republican, and restricted their choice of candidates to men available under federal and local law. Never were old party affiliations so utterly destroyed as in this canvass. Men long famous in the history of the State as Whigs and Democrats, as Unionists and Rebels, as Reconstructionists and Malcontents, were arrayed side by side in support of WELLS or WALKER. For the first time since the war, service to the rebellion was not pressed as a claim for office, and the rivalry of party was confined to devotion to the Union and the Administration of President GRANT. So emphatic were the declarations of the public men of Virginia during the canvass, and so distinct were the utterances of the Press, that the whole State is now irrevocably committed to the support of the new order of things.

The triumph of one set of men or the defeat of another set, is important chiefly in relation to the affairs of the State. To the country the result has a broader and deeper significance. It is marked by the ascendency of liberal and conciliatory views, and by the defeat, with the help of colored votes, of those who counseled proscription and hate. And it is a promise that in due time Mississippi and Texas will tread the path marked out by the President and join Virginia in finishing the work laid down by Congress.

The Acquisition of Cuba—Is it Desirable?

The mainspring of the impulse to help the Cuban insurrection is the notion that Cuba would be a valuable addition to our country. Dispel this idea, and fillibusterism at once collapses. It ought to be dispelled, because it is false essentially, as well as an incentive to wrong action.

The delusion has been inherited from those old times when the Democratic Party was in the ascendant, and the policy of strengthening slavery one of the established policies of the party. It was never forgotten then that two powerful slave States could be made from Cuba, if once ours, and the hope of such reinforcement, in that day of straits for slavery, was enough of itself to overbear all other considerations. From the time of the Ostend circular down to the last Presidential messages of Mr. BUCHANAN, before the rebellion, the Democratic Party leaders never lost an opportunity to enforce upon their followers the value of Cuba, and the importance of taking advantage of all means to secure it. This idea was so persistently inculcated that it became part of the regular education of the young Democracy—that education which has survived the ascendency of the party, and which still operates in a thousand different lines of action, and will continue to operate until a new generation.

The time never was when the acquisition of Cuba was a patriotic object, in any other sense than a party object. Such acquisition would be worthless without populating the island from the United States. That is precisely the thing which can never be successfully accomplished. If Spanish colonization has been a failure there, much more would American be a failure. The fatal difficulty is that Cuba lies within the tropics, where nature is at perpetual war with the white race. History would be searched in vain to find a single instance of a flourishing white man's state or colony in a tropical land. It is generally conceived that the Anglo-Saxon race is preëminently the colonizing race; that it has, and always has had, a spirit of adventure, a power of endurance, and a general sturdiness of character that peculiarly qualify it to extend itself over the globe. There is much truth in this, but it has an essential limitation, which should not be forgotten. The Anglo-Saxon race has never yet, in spite of many efforts, rooted itself permanently in a tropical region. The Saxon stock, back to the very earliest trace of it, two thousand years ago, has always been as a Northern race—has always lived in the temperate zone. Its line of emigration and colonization, from its primitive Scythian source, has always been from east to west, never from north to south. And that particular branch of the stock which we call the Anglo-Saxon is no exception. England colonized America and Canada with splendid success, and she is now achieving similar results in the temperate regions of Australia. But where, in the torrid zone, has she succeeded in grafting an offshoot from herself which could live and grow from its own resources? Has she a single colony, between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn, that is anything more than a mere military or commercial appendage? She has held possession of India for more than a hundred and fifty years, and yet what is British India to-day but a barrack and a warehouse? What Englishman thinks of remaining there after he has made his fortune, or finished his term of office? What white man regards it as the abiding place of himself and his posterity? The whole white population does not even at this day, after a century and a half of possession, reach seventy *thousand*, while the native population, whose natural home it is, number no less than one hundred and seventy-five *millions*. To call this miserable fraction of sojourners a colony, in the sense of a self-perpetuating scion, of the old stock, is an absurdity. India belongs to England, but it is not English, nor ever will be. So, too, of the English settlements on the coast of Africa, in these very West Indies, and in the equatorial regions of South America. They are mere trading stations, or mere planting grounds. Jamaica, which came into possession of England two centuries ago, has never since, even in its best days, contained ten thousand persons of English birth or descent; and the *whole* population of British Guiana, which has belonged to England fifty years, does not to-day reach fifty thousand. What a contrast to English colonization on the *temperate* shores of North America! According to the historian BANCROFT, the whole number of those who landed in New-England, before the assembling of the Long Parliament, was only about 22,000, and they received but few accessions afterward, and he computes that the descendants of those men now form at least one-third of the population of the United States, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was of these colonies that BURKE declared to the British Parliament: "Your children do not grow faster from infancy to manhood than they spread from families to communities, and from villages to nations." To affirm this of any single one of the *tropical* colonies of England would be to affirm something as remote as possible from the truth.

The attempts of other European nations to colonize tropical regions have, in a similar manner, failed. The French have tried it in Algiers, and only to prove that with all its boasted salubrity, they cannot become inured to the climate by long residence, and that with all its boasted fertility, they cannot obtain from the soil an adequate subsistence. The deaths among the French in Algiers have always exceeded the births—in 1845, they were respectively 6,689 and 3,018. Says Mr. BAUDIN, one of the most eminent physicians in the French army, "Whilst Ireland doubles her population in fifty years, in the same period of time would the European population be swept from Algeria, but for the influx of immigrants. So it has been with the Portuguese settlements on the Malabar coast and with the Dutch settlements in Java and Sumatra. They have lived only to languish. Even the Spaniards, the most tropical of the European nations, have succeeded no better. Three centuries ago CORTEZ and PIZARRO conquered all the immense regions from Upper Mexico down past the heart of South America, and the mother country sent out an unstinted supply of her very best blood to colonize that part of the world. What was her success? What did she ever effect beyond an armed occupation? The great mass of the population now—what are they, Spanish or Aboriginal? Since the revolutions, a generation ago, when these countries were separated from Old Spain, and ceased to have an annual influx of fresh Spanish blood, in what one of them has the white population increased, or even held its own percentage against the superior propagation of the Indian and mixed races?

Now what reason is there to suppose that the American colonization of Cuba would be any more successful? What data have we for concluding that people from the United States could found a State there, which would circulate with Saxon blood and work, with Saxon muscle. We might indeed annex it; but that is one thing, to *Americanize* it and make it a real part of ourselves is quite another. We might indeed conquer or help conquer the island from Spain by armed force. But there is an enemy against which all armed force is powerless. It is the tropical climate, a mighty power in nature, which while it befriends the dark races, wages unceasing, inexorable war against the Caucasian wherever he meets it. The Americans might get possession of Cuba, but they could only hold it as the English have held India. Instead of planting a colony, which would take root in the soil and grow and thrive from its own inherent vitality and eventually exclude the original population or assimilate it to itself, they could only hold it as an ill-sorted dependency, rule it on oligarchical principles, and occupy it with a mere handful of floating sojourners. The idea of introducing a body politic composed of such elements, held by such a tenure, as a sovereign State into the American Union—which used to be the Democratic design—was like many other of the designs of that party, utterly chimerical in substance as well as wrong in principle.

Since the amendment of our Constitution by the abolition and perpetual interdiction of slavery, the incompatibility is more decided than ever. Even should the Cubans abolish slavery, of which there is as yet no certainty, the enormous black population would still remain; more ignorant and brutalized than our own Southern black population, and half as numerous again. What should we do with them? Have we not hard problems enough of our own on hand, connected with our own blacks, without adding to them an insoluble one of this character?

The only true and safe way for our Government and people, is to let Cuba alone, and closely mind their own great business.

Bridging East River.

The suggestion is thrown out by a contemporary that a part of the opposition or obstacles thrown in the way of practically bridging the East River comes from those interested in the ferries. How that may be we do not know; but, in any event, it would be but a short-sighted policy. Bridging East River would quickly double the population of Long Island shore; and by every increase of population the ferries must profit. A bridge is not going to destroy the traffic of the ferries, it will, probably, hardly diminish the profits, after a while, considering the increase of population and trade which will be brought to Brooklyn. Under any conceivable form of bridge—suspension, tubular or truss—the approaches must be such, considering not only the navigation of the stream, which must be left open, but the nature of the banks, that it will be often an inconvenience to get at them. They must, for example, run almost as far back as the City Halls of both cities; and the circuitous route thus required, with other considerations, will tempt many travelers, as well as many teams, to patronize the ferries as before. Moreover, in Winter, and, in general, whenever the wind is high, travel over the High Bridge will be attended with serious inconvenience.

In a word, we are confident that the bridge interest is not so destructive of the ferry interest as is generally supposed. We want all the ferries, and at least *one* bridge; and there will be plenty of travel and traffic for all. Competition is the life of trade. When Cincinnati bridges the Ohio, when St. Louis and other cities talk of following suit, it is time for New-York not to be behind. Choice between plans there undoubtedly is; but the engineering difficulties in the way are not at all insurmountable.

The Aerial Ship "Avitor."

What the Aeronautic Society of London has been for years trying, and trying in vain, to accomplish, some San Francisco mechanic as yet unknown to fame, has very quietly pushed to at least partial success. For, talk as we please about the "Avitor's" coming to New-York, if the telegraphic news of what her model has done is correct, the problem of aerial navigation is in a fair way of being solved. In this, as in many other matters, *c'est le premier pas qui coute*. The desideratum for years has been—not primarily to get a complete and magnificent air-locomotive which will carry a train of half-a-dozen heavy cars behind it "round about the earth in forty minutes," but to get a working engine which will *float in the air at all*. This is the first step; this is the great obstacle; and, when it is once accomplished, the question of perfectibility is like that of rising from Guttenburg's press to Hoe's, from Watt's "separate condenser" to the mighty engines of the magnificent steamships that plow the Atlantic.

The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain has been in existence for more than three years, and has been experimenting constantly during this time toward navigating the atmospheric air. Just a year ago they held an exhibition at the London Crystal Palace, and offered prizes for all sorts of aeronautical apparatus—engines, machinery, cars, kites, "cloud scenery," models and plans. Now, among the prizes offered was one by the Duke of SUTHERLAND of £100 to the inventor of any machine which, not being of the nature of a kite or a balloon, (for the problem of aerial navigation is not one of mere flotation,) should ascend with a man to the height of 120 feet. The Crystal Palace Company offered £50 to the exhibitor of a machine which should carry and be worked by a steam-engine or other motive power, and sustain and move itself in the air for twenty minutes, at a height of *ten* feet from the ground. And, so far as we remember, neither of these prizes was taken. There were great accounts of what was *going* to be done, and Mr. WENHAM had a "flying man" who flopped in a series of successive skips over the ground, touching ever and anon. But nothing was ever heard of the exhibition as producing serious results, and yet it had the patronage and liberality of such men as the Dukes of ARGYLL and SUTHERLAND, Lords GROSVENOR and DUFFERIN, and the engineering talent of FAIRBRAIN and SIEMENS to aid it.

What, however, are the admitted facts of the San Francisco experiment? "The ship rose in the air, and was propelled backward and forward, and guided in any desired direction by the steering apparatus; the engine and boiler weigh less than 100 pounds." Here, at least, we have the germs of a success, at all events. Such a machine, for example, might conceivably be used, even in its present imperfect shape, for establishing communication in case of shipwreck, and so on; and experiment in the same direction will add lightness to the machinery and increase the steering power.

But it must not be understood that we look upon this as a completed success. On the contrary, the great difficulty in aerial navigation has been the inability to steer against the winds; and it appears that this difficulty was not overcome but only *avoided* in the present instance, by having the performance under cover. Accordingly, so far as genuine aerial navigation is concerned, we cannot yet pronounce the performance a triumph; so far as achieving the preliminary steps which the London Society has been experimenting upon, unless the reports are erroneous, the "Avitor" has accomplished that.

Overend, Gurney & Co.—The Breakdown of the Prosecution.

It appears that the trial of the directors of "OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. (Limited")" is to be postponed until December next, the reason for the delay being, as it is alleged, the inability of the prosecutor, one of the ruined shareholders, to meet the necessary legal expenses, in addition to those which he has already incurred in preliminary proceedings. We deeply regret to hear that such is the case. The suspension of a gigantic concern like that of OVEREND & GURNEY was not merely a local, or even a national calamity. It not only ruined hundreds of English families which had confidingly invested in the shares of the Company, but it affected commerce and damaged legitimate credit throughout the world. It created universal distrust in the commercial morality of England, and caused incalculable mischief wherever commercial relations with England existed. Although the defendants have not yet been actually put on their trial, the investigations in the Bankruptcy Court and the proceedings on the motion for committal sufficiently established a *prima facie* case against the directors of a very serious nature. The charge was that they had conspired to defraud the shareholders by false representations as to the actual financial state of the concern, and on this charge they were fully committed for trial. Bail, however, as the case against them appeared, bail to any amount was at once proffered by half a dozen of the most eminent merchants and bankers in London, and the accused have ever since enjoyed absolute personal freedom, while their lives have been rendered more comfortable by the gratifying testimonial they have received from their sureties. It is most unfortunate that, after all the expense and delay necessary to establishing a case for committal has been incurred, there should be any danger of the prosecution falling through for want of funds on the part of the individual in whose name it has hitherto been conducted. Hundreds of others are equally interested in demanding justice, and a subscription, which would fall but lightly on each, would enable them to bring the case to trial on the issue already before the Courts. We hope, in the interests of commerce throughout the world, that steps will be taken to prevent a miscarriage of justice. And English reputation for commercial morality, will assuredly suffer if so grave an accusation against a body of "merchant princes" is suffered to be thrust aside without a full and fair investigation.

Proposed Changes in the Public School System.

The Boards of Education in this City and Brooklyn have lately been very much agitated by schemes of reform, looking to the abolition of classical studies, the uniforming of the children, the introduction of the Prussian system, the support of sectarian schools, and even the reduction of the Boards to mere political machines. The first scheme was defeated at the beginning, the second is not worthy of serious consideration, and the last is an issue which will probably always be active as long as the system is controlled as at present. The German agitators for the Prussian system, who would Germanize our American children rather than have their German children Americanized by education, and our Catholic friends who wish to see, and who are likely to be gratified in their wish, their sectarian schools supported in the work of catholicizing the rising generation, are worthy of very earnest attention and vigorous opposition.

The last Tax Levy smuggled through the Legislature at Albany made an appropriation of a quarter of a million of dollars for the support of the sectarian schools of this City. Virtually the Levy is for the benefit of all sects which sustain schools in New-York, but practically this large fund goes to maintain only the Catholic schools and it was originally intended for this purpose. The section of the bill which makes the appropriation is simply the revived bill which was defeated in the early part of the session, and which was introduced, advocated, and lobbied for by prominent Catholics who are interested in school enterprises. Only Catholics asked for the appropriation, and only Catholic institutions are asking and will in the future ask for the support thus provided. Several Protestant schools have positively refused to accept of the appropriation, and none have as yet applied. The final award is to be made on Aug. 15; we shall then have a better opportunity of judging of the justice of the Commissioners, decisions and the practical operation of the law, and also whether or not it will be desirable to have it continued.

Several meetings have been held in various wards by the Germans agitating for the adoption of the Prussian school system. This system is probably the best in the world—for the Prussians; but it is not to be at once conceded that it is the best for the Americans. The argument that the foreign languages in present use ought to be generally taught in this country is doubtless a good one, but we believe that the opportunities for acquiring French and German in our public schools under the present system are large enough. Neither French nor German is to be the language of the future America. We Americanize all foreign races—not only in physique, customs and habits, but in language also; and our public schools should be sustained with this view, and not for the purpose of making French or Germans or Catholics of us.

MINOR TOPICS.

It seems hardly the thing for the officers of the army and navy of the Department of the Gulf, who have their reunion at Long Branch today, to ignore entirely their comrades of the rank and file, who endured greater hardships without reaping equal glory, during the late war. The Society of the Army of the Potomac, at its recent annual gathering in this City, reduced its initiation fees and annual dues with the express object of throwing open the doors to all men, whether officers or privates, who served faithfully during the war and received an honorable discharge. There should be no distinction, except that of individual gallantry, among the survivors of our gallant armies.

During the hearing on the writ of *habeas corpus* recently issued in the case of young KETCHUM, among other convincing arguments against the jurisdiction of the Court in such cases adduced by the talented and very original District-Attorney, was the following most conclusive one:

Judge Barnard—Suppose, Judge GARVIN, that after sentence it is discovered that the condemned is the wrong man, is there no means by which he can be released?

District-Attorney Garvin—I don't care if the wrong man is convicted, sentenced *and hung*, what are you going to do about it?

The Court asked no further questions, apparently convinced that in such a case the writ would not lie.

The recent difficulties between the managers of the Sixth-avenue Railroad and the conductors employed thereon, has elicited some interesting facts as regards the expedients resorted to by railway companies for the purpose of keeping a check upon the transactions of the conductors in making faithful returns of the money received by them. The coupon system lately introduced has been adopted on the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad with signal success. During a period of seven months prior to the adoption of the coupon system, the losses of the Company averaged $500 per month. In the month of August last, EDWARD BAACK, Esq., President, introduced the coupon system, and a gratifying change immediately took place, from a deficiency of $500 per month to a net profit of about $1,000; and from that time to the present, the net income of the road has increased 50% per month; thus turning the tables in favor of the Company by the amount of $1,500 per month, or $15,000 since the 1st day of August last, over the old management.

The Board of Health yesterday resolved to summon the various horse railroad companies of the Metropolitan District before them, at the next meeting, to show, if possible, why an ordinance should not be passed compelling them to place guards of some kind across the steps of the front platforms of their cars. The Board of Health has not displayed its usual sagacity in this matter. There is no necessity for such a hearing. Since the Board is intrusted alike with the protection of life as well as health, it should certainly act as promptly in the preservation of the first as the last. It is enough that the ordinance is demanded. We hope that it does not intend also to notify Mr. JOSEPH W. DURYEE that his lots in Thirty-fourth-street are a nuisance, and that he must come forward and give good reasons why it should not be abated. Abate both nuisances at once, and without further parley, resolution and notification. These will come better afterward.

The business of seizing the supplies of liquors, wines and beer to be found in Boston has begun in earnest. The most important seizure yet made has been a dealer's stock of lager. We suppose the German population of Boston will now move to this City *en masse*.

Persons crossing the East River daily by the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, complain of the existence of a most deadly nuisance within a stone's throw of the slip on this side. It appears that the Thirty-fourth-street sewer, which receives the refuse of more than a thousand dwelling-houses in that vicinity, ends at the point of intersection of that street with the First-avenue, and that all of its filthy contents is poured into a mud-canal, which runs through a number of vacant lots between the ferry and Thirty-sixth-street, where it flows into the river. Dr. MORRAU MORRIS, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health, declares the nuisance to be the most dangerous to health in the City. The Croton Board should immediately extend the Thirty-fourth-street sewer to the foot of that street, and thus do away with the evil. The owner of the ferry does not desire this to be done, but the highest interests of the public demand it.

There is so much dissatisfaction in New-Zealand with the conduct of the English Government toward the colony regarding the war with the aborigines, that there are actually threats among the colonists of a severance from British authority. Not only have the New-Zealand newspapers suggested the idea of independence, but prominent public men are turning their thoughts in the same direction. The London *Spectator* regards the matter as having already taken a serious shape, and speaks of the probability of the harsh policy of Lord GRANVILLE goading the colony into secession. The *Spectator* also expects that the "demand of New-Zealand for independence will be followed by an *application for a protectorate* to some other Power,—say the United States of America or Prussia."

Why do the Police wink at the wholesale scattering of obscene literature throughout the City, by unscrupulous dealers? We are flooded with coarse, filthy newspapers, and the vilest of books, which are exposed to the gaze of passers-by, at nearly every news depot. No attempt is made at concealment, but the business is carried on openly, and without fear of the law Several weeks ago one of the largest of these establishments, in the Sixth Ward, was temporarily seized by the Police, and the proprietor was placed in durance vile, but nothing was done to punish the offender, and twenty-four hours afterward the business was being conducted as usual. The offence is aggravated by the fact that these books are regularly loaned, for very small sums per week, to anybody who may call for them, and it is unfortunately true that most of the readers are boys and girls of from ten to fifteen years of age. Something should be done to break up this traffic, at once. The Grand Jury would do well to take cognizance of the matter.

The TIMES yesterday referred to the bankrupt Duke of NEWCASTLE as a "*Cavendish*." It was an error. The Duke of NEWCASTLE'S family name is PELHAM-CLINTON, while CAVENDISH is the family name of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Marquis of HARTINGTON, &c.

Every spawning season, those animals of the waters which subsist on crustacea, make raids upon and commit much havoc among the oysters. Sheepshead, blackfish and drum, are the fishes which do the most injury, though the mammal known as the puffing porpoise, takes more than his tithe. Then there are three kinds of harbor crab, and numerous gumlet-shaped shell-fish, which thrust through one end a tongue with a tooth in the end of it, designed for boring through the shells of oysters and clams. But there is one good place for planting oysters along the Jersey shore, and its owner is announcing it as free from drum-fish.

About two years ago, several Japanese silk worms were imported and placed on some alanthus trees in Washington-street. The result is that this year the alanthus trees are overrun with Japanese silk worms. This fact accounts for the huge dark-colored, broad-winged insects that are to be seen flying in almost all parts of Brooklyn.

The thoughts and views of the "Veteran Observer" usually set people thinking. As regards the spreading of our population into the country, he says "it is a total mistake for people to live in cities." That is turning us inside out with a vengeance. And yet there is much truth and prophecy in it, for people, like *Yorick's* starling, will always be trying to "get out," and their purpose will be helped by the great bridges and thoroughfares which have been promised to us. But, in such a case, where would be the use of building grand markets for families living in the country? If New-York is to be merely a place of business, the churches, theatres and markets must prepare to migrate. In time, our great open cities may cover as much ground as those of China and Japan; and this, no doubt, will be all the better for the health and comfort of society.

RISDON has evidently been inventing some rough stories about the Colorado expedition, which has now got some of that *éclat* which once followed the Livingstone expedition into Africa, when people supposed that traveler had been eaten by cannibals. The whole country is anxious about Mr. POWELL and his companions, and everything concerning them will be read with avidity. He may yet emerge, like LIVINGSTONE, and give an account of his adventures in the shape of a book.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The Approaching Commencement—Preliminary Meetings and Exercises—Interesting Facts About the College—The New Buildings—Condition and Prospects of the Institution.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMHERST, Mass., Tuesday, July 6, 1869.

This bi-collegiate town of Western Massachusetts is in the thick of its yearly honors. The exercises of the forty-eighth Commencement draws here a numerous assemblage of graduates, and those who hope to become such, with others, and the village puts on its most pleasing expression to welcome back old friends.

THE SUNDAY DISCOURSES.

The Baccalaureate address, the fifteenth delivered by the present President, Rev. WILLIAM A. STEARNS, D. D., was pronounced in the old village church on Sunday afternoon. Dr. STEARNS took for the subject of his discourse, which had for its text Exodus, xix., 5—universal freedom, universal education and universal Christianity. This closing address to the graduating class was full of interest and impressive in its charges to them to do their whole duty in the life before them. Dr. STEARNS has filled the post of President since 1854, and brings to the discharge of its duties all the culture of Harvard and the rich experience of a successful pastorate. He is no policeman, but expects each student to be a gentleman, and each is so considered till the contrary is shown. In the evening, President FAIRCHILD, of Oberlin College, delivered the address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry. The reputation of Dr. FAIRCHILD caused the church to be filled by a brilliant audience. His theme was the decline of the sentiment of religion.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEETINGS.

On Tuesday evening Professor J. L. DIMON, of Brown University, delivered the address before this ancient and honorable fraternity. His subject was "Methods of Academic Discipline," which he discussed in a clear and scholarly discourse, occupying an hour in its delivery. Professor DIMON is one of the youngest of the Professors of his University, and was named a candidate for the Presidency of that institution, but, not being a Baptist, he was excluded from the succession. In his discourse he showed that the true foundation of culture was in the moral nature; that those studies which touched the mind the most, the truths of life and feeling, are the best. Scientific pursuits which treat of force and matter, and not of God and freedom, are not to be preferred. His discourse might be deemed a plea for the old forms of education, and a protest against the materialistic side of modern instruction. The oration was listened to by an attentive audience, and the orator received much merited applause.

After the oration Professor EBENEZER SNELL, the worthy President of the Fraternity, summoned its members to a business meeting. The old board of officers was reelected. On motion of Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, of Brooklyn, a vote of thanks was given to Professor DIMON. Professor TYLER nominated GEORGE L. GOODALE, Professor of Chemistry in Bowdoin College, a graduate of the class of 1860, as an honorary member, and he was elected. The Society voted to continue its prize of $40 for another year.

THE TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE.

This is published in every third year, and the one issued now shows the present condition of the graduates. Their entire number is eighteen hundred and twenty-nine. Of these seven hundred and fifty-one are clergymen, twenty-five missionaries to foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-nine doctors, one hundred and eighty-six lawyers, two hundred and eight teachers and professors. Twenty-six out of the one hundred and ninety-five graduates died in the rebellion. Of the whole number of Alumni three hundred and eighty have died. This is probably the last catalogue that will be issued in Latin. A supplementary catalogue, having the address of each graduate, has been printed this year in English, and hereafter the two will be combined.

PRIZE SPEAKING.

The Sweetzer prizes, for excellence in elocution, were given on Monday evening to competitors of the Freshmen and Sophomore Classes. FREDERIC G. FINCKE, of Brooklyn, received the first, and GEORGE E. CHURCH, of Woodstock, Conn., the second. In the Sophomore Class, Colonel DAVID HILL, of Fairfield, N. Y., took the first, and JOHN W. SIMPSON, of Croftsbury, Vt., the second prize. A number of other prizes have been announced, some of them as follows:

Three Hardy prizes, for extempore speaking: To JOSEPH K. CHICKERING, $50; ALVAH B. KITTREDGE, $30; RICHARD GOODMAN, $20. The Butler prize: $50 to JOHN H. EASTMAN. For compositions: WM. J. HOLLAND, $25; CHAS. H. AMES, Jun. Greek prize and second Latin: JAMES O. ARRELL. To HARVEY PORTER, the Porter prize, &c.

About $1,000 are annually given by the College to students for success in competitive examinations. Of late the modern languages have been placed in the prize list, and a fair share of study is devoted to them. The class of 1855 has founded two prizes for excellence in the French language.

WALKER HALL.

The new building, called Walker Hall, erected at a cost of $110,000, from the bequest of Dr. WM. WALKER, of Newport, and situated midway between the Williston Laboratory and the Barrett Gymnasium, is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy ere long. It will be the finest building on the College grounds. The architect, GEORGE HATHORNE, of New-York, has done himself much credit in it. The Alumni are indebted to Dr. STEARNS to a degree but little known, for the magnificent Walker bequest, and his services and name should be gratefully remembered. The widow of Dr. WALKER is contesting in the Supreme Court of the United States certain provisions of the will, which, if not sustained, will give her some $60,000. She has one decision in the lower Courts in her favor, and the glorious uncertainties of the law may give her another. The State Courts have decided against her, but Judge CLIFFORD, a graduate of Harvard College, has ruled in her favor.

COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The popular test of the success of a college is the number of its students. In point of numbers this College ranks third in New-England, and the proportion of students from the Middle and Western States is constantly increasing. The entering class will be larger than any before. In the examination, before Commencement Day some sixty were examined. All were received, but many conditioned more or less heavily as the requisites for admission are increased every year. The scholarships founded here are rapidly increasing, Mr. J. D. FISSENDEN, of Boston, as has been already stated in the TIMES, having lately handed over to the corporation $8,000 as the basis of two scholarships.

HISTORICAL.

Amherst was the birthplace of one of the Mayors of the City of New-York. Hon. GIDEON LEE was born here in 1778. He was a poor boy, and was apprenticed to the tanning and shoemaking trade in Worthington, educated at Westfield Academy, went to New-York, acquired a large fortune and was in 1833 chosen Mayor of New-York. He served one term in Congress, and died in 1841. No memorial of him is to be found in the town of his birth, though his name and lineage are not forgotten. It would seem desirable that in some way his memory should be perpetuated here, either in connection with the College or other public manner. It is suggested that a marble bust or a portrait of him be procured and placed in the College library. His portrait by WEIR is suspended in the Governors' Room in the City Hall of New-York.

NECROLOGY.

The necrology on the year is as follows: Class of 1824, Rev. George C. Sheppard, D. D., died at Amherst, aged 66; 1826, Rev. Abner J. Leavenworth, D. D., died at Petersburg, Va., aged 65; 1827, Rev. Enoch Kingsbury, died at Danville, Ill., aged 66; 1828, Alfred Moore, Esq., died at Framingham, aged 62; 1829, Rev. Benjamin F. Foster, died at Dummerstown, Vt., aged 65; 1834, Albert Clark, Esq., died at Independence, Ill., aged 58; 1835, Rev. John Dwight, died at Cambridge, aged 59; 1836, Rev. Dexter Clapp, died at Salem, aged 63; 1846, Dr. Arthur Jackson, died at Middletown, Conn., aged 45; 1851, Ethan Ely Boies, Esq., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 40; 1857, Rev. David Beals, died at Southwick, aged 39; 1865, Rev. Chas. E. Lane, died at Stratham, N. H., aged 30.

Not previously reported: 1823, David Howard, Avon, Ohio, died in 1864, aged 55; 1828, William Stetson, Exeter, Me., died in 1863, aged 59; 1833, William S. Reid, Lynchburg, Va., died in 1864, aged 50; 1835, James W. Fossitt, Philadelphia, died in 1869, aged 49; 1839, Robert F. Fossitt, Philadelphia, died in 1861, aged 44; 1839, Rev. Keiser Parker, Little Wolf, Wis., died in 1867, aged 54; 1853, William H. Andrews, Cincinnati, Ohio, died in 1868, aged 39.

The number of deaths for the year 1869-9 is less than the average number.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

The Faculty of the College numbers thirteen Professors, three Instructors and three lecturers. Among the latter is Hon. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, of Columbia College, whose department is Constitutional Law, and who has recently been secured by the corporation for the place. His services will not interfere with his regular duties in Columbia where he has acquired the highest reputation for successful instruction. The Professorship of Geology and Natural Theology, formerly held by the venerable and learned Dr. HITCHCOCK, is still unfilled. Many candidates have been mentioned, but none found fully competent to fill the place of the lamented ex-President HITCHCOCK. Principal DAWSON, of McGill College, Montreal, author of the work entitled *Fauna and Flora of Canada*, has been recently spoken of for the vacancy, and also Professor CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK, now of Dartmouth College, a son of the President and a graduate of the College. The trustees have delayed to make a selection because of the great importance of the Chair, and their great desire to fill it in a manner worthy of its former occupant. During the year the vacancy occasioned in the Chair of Chemistry by the resignation of Colonel Professor CLARK, to become President in the Agricultural College, has been filled by the appointment of Professor ELIJAH P. HARRIS, of Beloit College, Wisconsin. He is a practical chemist and assayist, a graduate of the College and a Doctor of Philosophy of Gottingen, where he studied for two years.

Instructor HENRY M. TYLER has accepted a Professorship at Knox College, Illinois, and Instructor LAMSON retires. These vacancies are to be filled by the appointment of two gentlemen of the graduating class of more than ordinary attainments.

Meetings of the classes of 1829, '39, '49 and '59, are to be held during the week. To-morrow will be occupied by the meeting of the Alumni and by the address of Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire.

BERKELEY.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Jacob Cram, Merchant of New-York.

Mr. JACOB CRAM, a well-known merchant of this City, died suddenly at his residence on Union-square, on the 6th instant. Mr. CRAM was born at Exeter, N. H., in the year 1783; he was educated at the Exeter Academy, where he was the classmate of DANIEL WEBSTER and LEWIS CASS. His friends destined him for the Church, and he pursued the study of divinity for some time. But, as he evinced a decided inclination for mercantile pursuits, he was permitted to enter a leading commercial house in Boston. Having acquired a degree of business experience, he made a visit to Europe, and after a year of travel returned to his native country and embarked in trade on his own account. He left New-England in 1816 and settled in New-York, where he has long been known as one of our most respected and successful merchants. He soon acquired a competent fortune, and retired from business many years ago. He was much esteemed both for the integrity of his character and the urbanity of his disposition.

The Result of the Election in Virginia.

Our telegraphic advices from Virginia up to the hour of going to press show that the election on Tuesday was conducted throughout the State in a quiet and orderly manner. The returns as they come in increase the majority for Colonel WALKER, the Conservative Republican candidate for Governor, and the latest report is that he has been elected by 40,000 majority. Both branches of the State Legislature have also been carried by the Walker men, and they confidently claim that they will have a majority of fifty votes on joint ballot, thus securing two United States Senators. Several colored men who favored the Walker ticket have been elected to the Legislature, and the large majority which that ticket has received, it is admitted, is due to the fact that the negroes voted it very generally in many of the country districts. The State officers elected are as follows:

Governor—GILBERT C. WALKER.
Lieutenant-Governor—JOHN F. LEWIS.
Attorney-General—JAMES C. TAYLOR.

The Radical Republicans have elected their Congressmen in the First, Second and Third Districts, while the Conservative Republicans have chosen the Congressman for the State at large, and their candidates in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts. Should these reports be correct, the delegation from Virginia in the present Congress will stand as follows:

First District—Dr. D. M. NORTON, colored.
Second District—Colonel J. H. PLATT.
Third District—CHARLES H. PORTER.
Fourth District—LEVI C. THAYER.
Fifth District—Colonel ROBERT RIDGWAY.
Sixth District—WILLIAM MILNES, Jr.
Seventh District—LEWIS MCKENZIE.
Eighth District—JAMES K. GIBSON.
Congressman at Large—JOSEPH SEGAR.

Rev. JAMES W. HUNNICUT, of Richmond, who was supported as the candidate for Congress by the Conservatives in the Third District, has been defeated. The new Constitution has of course been adopted by a very large majority, with the exception of the "two proscriptive clauses,"—those relating to disfranchisement and the test oath—which were separately submitted to the popular vote.

PERSONAL.

Hon. N. P. BANKS sails for Europe from this City to-day.

Rev. W. H. CUDWORTH, of East Boston, has declined the call to the Cooper Institute Free Church of this City.

A subscription has been started in Boston to secure a colossal bust of HENRY W. LONGFELLOW by Miss EDMONIA LEWIS, in Rome, for Harvard University.

The rumor that General COCHRANE has sought the Brazilian Mission, alluded to yesterday morning, is said to do that gentleman injustice. We are assured that he has never been an applicant for any office under the Government.

Charles Beranger, of the French Legation, and E. Vallas, of the Italian Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel. General Frank P. Blair, of St. Louis, and Hon. H. N. Tilden, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; General Bunnell, of Connecticut, and Dr. A. G. Mackey, of South Carolina, are at the Irving House. General B. H. Hill, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. General G. B. Senter, of Cleveland, General B. Coulter, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROS. & CO., No. 13 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending June 24, 1869: New-York—C. W. Scofield, A. J. Adams, E. Dewlin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ripley, J. Shindler and family, Miss S. D. Goodrich, J. E. Taft and family, Mrs. C. D. Cooke, Miss V. Rudd, Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff, G. B. Perkins, A. J. G. Hodgsapyl, Miss M. C. Richards, C. H. A. Carter, C. A. Perkins, S. G. Youngs and sister, Mrs. A. G. Phelps, Mrs. C. F. Pond, G. K. Otis and family, J. S. Rogers, W. N. Cots, W. E. Webb, W. H. White and wife, Beekman, W. Spencer, E. Wheelock, B. Richardson, T. E. Upham, G. T. Angell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tyler, J. H. Stebbins, F. F. Furnald and wife, A. R. Furnald, G. O. Sanborn, J. K. Chandler. Philadelphia—J. Moore, R. Rush and family. Cincinnati—F. F. Baker and family, Rev. W. K. Pendle, W. S. Ridgway, Miss E. Ridgway, G. McCammon. Concord, Mass.—R. N. Rice, S. F. Wood. Detroit—Rev. E. H. Pilcher. New-Bedford—Wm. Rotch. San Francisco—J. F. Swift and family, Mrs. L. L. Arnold, P. Chrystal, M. Guillen, W. C. Talbot and family. Hartford—C. Welles. Bridgeport, Conn.—G. Peet. England—Miss E. Hadwen. Florence—A. J. Dunyell. London—J. C. Brantigam and wife. Paris—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bowles, J. F. Hooper. Chicago—R. L. Collier, E. K. Rogers, Jr. Rome—Mr. Hooker, Miss Cranford. Plymouth, Mass.—G. G. Davis and family. United States—T. H. Bartlett.

Harvesting in Southern Kansas.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, July 2.

The excessive rains of the last two weeks have very seriously interfered with harvesting in Kansas, especially in the southern portion of the State. The Fall wheat was ripe and ready for harvesting just as the heavy rains came, and in many places it is impossible to get into the field with the reaper. As a consequence, the old-fashioned and antiquated way of gathering wheat with the cradle has to be resorted to. All the cradles in the country are bought up, and the supply falls far short of the demand. A finer prospect for crops four weeks ago was never witnessed than could be seen in Southern Kansas. But the floods have materially lessened the product of the present harvest. It will simply be a physical impossibility to gather the wheat harvest without the use of the reaper, and from present prospects, before the ground will admit of the use of machinery, many wheat fields will be totally ruined.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The Directors Moving in the Matter—Surveys Being Made by Competent Engineers—A Full Statement of the Proposed Enterprise, its Cost, &c., to be Given to the Public.

The inquiry, what is being done concerning the proposed underground railway, is being very generally made among our citizens, and much anxiety is manifested as to the *status* of the proposed improvement, the speedy completion of which has now become absolutely necessary to the convenience and comfort of New-Yorkers. The original act to incorporate the Central Underground Railway Company, and to authorize the construction of the proposed road, was passed April 17, 1868. The termini of the route are to be the City Hall Park and the Harlem Bridge. An amendment to the act was passed May 11, 1869, making it obligatory on the corporators named in the act of April 17, 1868, to commence the construction of the tunnel and railway within two years from the passage of the amendment, and giving them three years' time thereafter to complete the same to Forty-second-street, and five years' time in addition to complete the road to Harlem River, necessary and unavoidable delays from the pendency of legal proceedings against said corporation excepted. The Board of Directors met not long since, elected WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Esq., to the Presidency of the Company, and have begun to take the initiative steps toward setting the proposed improvement on foot. A work of such magnitude as the Underground Railway is not to be brought to completion in a hurry. The Company, therefore, have determined to move cautiously, and in such manner as will inspire the public with confidence in the success of the undertaking. Many things are to be considered with respect to the proposed railway, and many obstacles are to be overcome in forwarding its progress. How will the construction of the road affect the present means for distributing the Croton throughout the City; how will it affect the sewerage system; what will be the cost of construction; how much of the route will be through solid rock?—all these are questions regarding which explicit information must be had before the work can be begun, if a successful termination of it be looked for. In order that these, and other no less important queries be answered satisfactorily, the directors have employed competent engineers to make accurate surveys of the route which the road is to follow, and estimates of the cost are to be made out during the present Summer. The directors' expect to have all this information in their possession by October next, and, immediately on the receipt of it, they will publish a compendium of the conclusions arrived at by engineering experts with regard to the feasibility of the enterprise, and the expense to be incurred in its accomplishment. If the examinations made by these engineers are such as warrant an appeal to the public to subscribe to the stock of the proposed road, that appeal will then be made, and the subscribers will have, as a guide for their action in the premises, the avowals of scientific experts, made after thorough examination of the facilities afforded, and a candid statement of the obstacles to be overcome. The sum of $10,000 has been raised among the directors, and is already laid aside for the furtherance of the examination just referred to. It is calculated that not less than $10,000,000 will be required to complete the work, and the directors say that they have no desire to solicit so large an amount of money from the public without first giving them assurance that when the work is commenced it will not be discontinued until safe and speedy communication between the points named, the upper and lower ends of Manhattan Island. Our citizens may, therefore, rely upon it that the feasibility of the work will be demonstrated, and the cost of its construction made known before the end of next October, or else good and sufficient reasons will be given them why the consideration is not to be so made.

There are many points of universal interest in such an undertaking, which the public are very much concerned in understanding. The great difficulty is already overcome, viz.: the possibility of a successful issue—for the experience of ten years on the Metropolitan Railway of London has solved that beyond a doubt. Every one of the gloomy anticipations of the many detractors of the underground system of railway traveling has been singularly defeated. The enormous expense of construction, caused in the very beginning of the work, and the high price, as well as difficulty of purchasing the valuable City property through and under which it runs for a very considerable distance, has been found in practice to be amply covered by the returns of its daily traffic. Although it did not escape the traps and pitfalls of jobbers and speculators which beset it by law of our financial nature to beset all such undertakings, and, indeed, at one time fell almost hopelessly into litigation on that very ground, yet as a commercial no less than an engineering effort the Metropolitan Underground Railway has achieved an undoubted success. The engineering difficulties of the circumstances attending the carrying out of a similar scheme throughout the whole Island of Manhattan one which militates against the idea that such a result may not happily be attained here also. On the contrary, the shape and lie of the ground are peculiarly fit for the work to the carrying through a central artery of communication between the vast population of New-York and the country beyond it, while the apparent difficulties of construction in the facts of the upper half of the road having to be hollowed through the solid stone, backbone as it were, of the island, and the remarkable depression at Canal-street where it passes into the sandy formation, are easily obviated—the one by crossing that street at or near the summit, where there is sufficient elevation to attain a level above high-water mark, and the other by the consideration that if tunneling through rock prove more expensive than excavating and brick-arching with concrete, (about which authorities differ very considerably,) yet when constructed it is less liable to wear and tear, and to the ordinary accidents of maintenance, that heaviest item in railway yearly expenditure.

The benefit to passenger traffic by this system requires hardly any comment, as it lies on the surface patent to the most casual observer. The ventilation, lighting and convenience of both cars and platforms are matters of ordinary detail, which present no serious difficulty, while experience has proved that accidents are rare where the stations are not far apart and the proper precautions are taken to prevent crowding in entering or leaving the cars, especially when in motion. But the greatest advantage to the commerce of New-York we anticipate from the ease, precision and economy which we have a right to expect from the traffic management. The completion of a direct road to the heart of the City, certain of meeting with no delays or obstructions, as must occur in any other kind of thoroughfare, is a most desirable object. And it will relieve the pressure which already blocks up our great trade and parade avenues, at the hours when time is most valuable, of the enormous number of the Underground Railway will not only bring swiftly, silently and efficiently, all that the vast concourse requires, but will take out of it what we wish to get rid of in a better and cheaper manner than anything we can yet accomplish.

It remains to treat of an apprehension which is not unnatural, but which is not found in practice to rest on solid grounds, and that is that, granted a wholesome, comfortable and secure railway can be made for passing 300 trains in the twenty-four hours, unobserved by the passers-by on the upper earth, how will the houses and blocks of foundations be effected, and can their security be guaranteed? This is so. The passage of a train only eighteen feet below the floor of the houses communicates no perceptible vibration to persons dining at a table directly over it, and the sound of the rush of the passing train is barely discernible even in the dead of night. This results from scientific rules which it is not in our province to explain, but the fact is so. Property adjoining the line selected will, of course be greatly enhanced in value, for the additional convenience of rapid transition, by a judicious arrangement of station openings on the main streets leading to the marts of trade and business, will naturally bring a higher price to the localities so benefited. All these, and many more like considerations, induce us to hope we shall have no unnecessary delay in getting about the commencement. Once begun, we have no fear of its rapid progress, and its favor with its patrons, the public, who are never slow to find out what pays them best, especially in a country like ours, where "time is money."

The annual report of the Metropolitan Underground Railway of London lately published gives a most encouraging account of the continued progress of the undertaking. The capital stock has stood at an average of 116 for some three years, notwithstanding the enormous and now discovered unnecessary outlay of the first proceedings. The success of the first underground line through London so emboldened engineers that lines across and round the circuit at various points were projected on so enormous a scale and in such profusion that Parliament was obliged to circumscribe the limits of the speculation and direct the order and scope of the projects to be authorized. The system of an inner and outer circle, ultimately decided on, is now approaching its completion. Great as has been found the remunerative revenue from the conveyance of passengers, yet the true foundation of its prosperity has been laid in the facilities of transport through the streets for the goods traffic of the metropolis. Not only is the highway through London, from each to the system of railway lines converging to the centre, but from the convenience of the market afforded, it distributes from London to the whole country. The great markets of Billingsgate and Smithfield are thus enabled to send out their hundreds of tons per day, without the slightest delay or inconvenience, and to the immediate advantage of the producer. For instance if a great take of fish occur on the coast even 200 miles or more away, on the coasts of Devonshire or Norfolk, there exists no means of disposing of the sudden influx of food even in a populous neighborhood. The fishermen are now enabled to send them direct to the London market at Billingsgate, where they are sold by auction and at once distributed all over the country, and instead of bringing 400 fish for £1 at the place of capture, they realize from three to four cents per fish—such as mackerel, &c., while the better sorts fetch higher prices in proportion. So also at Smithfield, upon an area of three or four acres, the market is erected with streets of shops, water, gas, Post Office, and every contrivance and appliance for the ease and convenience of the rapid dispatch of business. Under this floor the railway passes with inclined planes down from the streets adjoining. The carcasses are brought from every part of England, and even the ports of the continent of Europe by the night trains. On the tracks being unloaded under ground, the goods are raised to the surface by lifts to the stores on the surface, and such as are destined to be sent out into the country again to the railroad, which are again packed and lowered into the trucks below to be sent off to their ultimate destination with only a few minutes' necessary detention. Thus tons of watercresses and radishes, Spring onions and lettuces, vegetables which would be spoilt by much handling or detention, find their way to the centre of London in bales, are unpacked, and on the tables of hundreds of thousands of individual purchasers of bunches in two hours after. And so on with all the thousand and one requirements of daily civilized experience. Now, if London benefits so largely by such an easy, cheap and very lucrative system of locomotive transport, New-York, with its unrivaled seaport location, would derive undoubtedly still greater advantages. Any railway passing underground along the centre of Manhattan, and communicating with the country above, as it were, by feeding and being fed by lines which run into New-York, would have waterside communication, so that trucks could run goods at once into the depot and be sent off where they are wanted. Before long, warehouses for the storage of articles, separate in their respective order and departments, not as now, stored indiscriminately, would be found advisable; and, perhaps, we might have a Central Market, like Paris and London, which the railway may daily fill and empty without any perceptible difference upon the surface traffic of the streets, while it would lend immeasurably to relieve the pressure of our already overcrowded thoroughfares.

BASE BALL.

Game Between the Champions and the Harvard Nine—The Latter Badly Whipped.

Led by the fame of Harvard in boating, doubtless, and wishing to see some of the athletes on whom Cambridge seems to pride herself as much as she does on her scholars, some two or three hundred people assembled at the Union Base-Ball Ground yesterday afternoon to witness a match game between the Eckford and Harvard Base-Ball Clubs. From the flagstaff of the Grounds floated the "whip," or the streamer, indicative of the presence of the champions, above the broad pennant of the Eckford Club. The champions of the country were to meet in friendly contest the champions of New-England, for such the Harvards became on their victory over the Yales in the home-and-home match of Monday last. The appearance of the Eckfords was familiar enough to the spectators, but the Harvards were eyed with interest and curiosity not unmixed with admiration for their clean and scientific-looking muscular development. There was a certain natty and refined air about them which contrasted with the tough and practical look of the Eckford veterans as strongly as a regiment of the National Guard contrasts with a company of regulars. The spectators were on the whole very favorably predisposed toward the College boys at the outset. The game opened with the Harvards in the field. Their pitcher exhibited a very elaborate style of throwing; standing with his toes squared to a line passing through the home and second bases, and his left side to the striker, he whirled his arm rapidly down from its highest backward reach, the force of this motion swinging his body round so as to face the striker. The ball was not delivered till the arm reached the level, and consequently with tremendous swiftness. The first few balls shot very low and the first inning was marked by a number of passed balls, a defect in the Harvards' play which was conspicuous throughout the game and went far toward accomplishing their defeat. The first man of the Eckfords went out by knocking the ball into the air, the high easterly wind assisting in "rising" it, but making it gyrate into a very hard catch, which was, however, handsomely followed and held by WILLARD, the Harvards' short stop, this feat eliciting rounds of applause. The next two hands fell without runs and without special incident, and the Harvards went to the bat. MARTIN, the well-known pitcher of the Eckford Club, gave them a kind of pitch they were entirely unused to, viz., a slow, twisting ball. The first few Harvard strikers knocked them feebly into the air when they could hit them at all. SMITH, the crack pitcher of the Harvards, knocked three fouls on them, and was caught on the last. The inning ended without a run having been scored. In the second inning the fielding of the Harvards was simply very poor, and the Eckfords made their two runs off the wild throwing and wretched stopping of their opponents. The ensuing inning of the Harvards was almost a second edition of their first, being only a little worse. One, two and three fly-catches were given, and, of course, were not neglected by the Eckfords. WILLARD, the short-stop of the Harvards, who had made a very favorable impression by his activity in the field, was as weak at the bat. The second inning closed, and the Harvards had not gained a run. The Eckfords meanwhile, especially NELSON, MARTIN, TRACY and WOODS, were sending SMITH's showily-pitched balls to right and left field with great apparent facility, keeping the Harvard youths in those distant corners of the field quite busy. The stopping displayed by these men was truly astonishingly deficient for members of a nine claiming the position which the Harvard nine does. The ball escaped between their feet or above their heads, or just beyond their finger-tips, with a singular fatality. The bewildered efforts of one of the New-England champions to stop a ball by stamping on it called forth an irrepressible jeer from the small boys among the spectators. In their second inning the Eckfords made two runs, and in their third four; the third inning of the Harvard ended and not one of their men had gained even a position on the bases, much less a run. In the next inning SMITH hit away well, and helped by BUSH and WILLARD managed to come home, though both of the latter were caught on flies. The play of the remainder of the game is not worth following in detail. The Harvards were already whipped and disgusted, and the Eckfords played loosely. A marvelous catch by SMITH, straight, (or "hot," as base ballists term it,) from the bat, some dashing striking and stealing of bases by young WELLS, the smallest man in the nine, and the ubiquitous fielding of "Jimmy" WOODS, of the Eckfords, were the only noticeable points. The Harvards managed to score single runs in five out of the nine innings, and their showing at the close was 5 to the Eckfords' 17. It is to be hoped that the Harvard four have not as severe a lesson to learn from the Oxfords as the Harvard nine have received from the Eckfords. We append the score of this game:

ECKFORD.	O.	R.	HARVARD.	O.	R.
Allison, 1st b	3	3	Smith, p	3	1
Patterson, c. f	4	1	Rawle, l. f	3	1
Martin, p	3	2	Bush, c	3	1
Nelson, 3d b	4	1	Willard, s. s	3	0
Hodes, s. s	3	2	Wells, c. f	1	2
Jewett, c	5	0	Austin, 2d b	4	0
Tracy, l. f	4	2	Curtis, r. f	2	0
Woods, 2d b	2	3	Perrin, 1st b	4	0
Pinkham, r. f	2	3	Reynolds, 3d b	3	0
Total	27	17	Total	27	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	0	2	4	2	3	0	0	2	4—17
Harvard	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1— 5

REPORTERS VS. ATLANTIC MUFFIN NINE.

A match game between a nine of reporters and the muffin nine of the Atlantic Club, was played at the Capitoline Ground yesterday. The game, it is scarcely necessary to say, was not only instructive but amusing, both to spectators and participants. A prize bat and ball were awarded, respectively, to MR. WRIGHT, of the Philadelphia *Mercury*, and to Mr. PANGBURN, of the *Tribune*. The score was as follows:

BASE-BALL REPORTERS.	O.	R.	ATLANTIC MUFFINS.	O.	R.
Kelly, p	4	4	Delany, 1st b	1	8
Hudson, 1st b	4	4	Phelps, p	1	7
Pangburn, c	2	6	McGonigle, 2d b	7	2
Wright, 2d b	1	7	Dickens, 3d b	4	4
Pierce, s. s	2	5	Tassie, c	2	4
Lewis, l. f	1	5	Cohen, r. f	5	2
Casey, 3d b	3	5	Baere, c. f	3	5
McCausean, c. f	3	5	Nicks, l. f	2	5
Taber, r. f	2	3	Barrett, s. s	2	4
Total	27	39	Total	27	43

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
B. B. Rep	12	0	1	0	7	5	6	8	3—39
Atlantic	4	11	2	11	2	1	5	5	b—43

Umpire—Mr. Zimendorf, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Hicks and Jones.
Time of Game—Three hours, thirty minutes.
Left on bases—Base-Ball Reporters, five times; Atlantic, four times.
Clean home runs—Pangburn, 1; Phelps, 1; Barrett, 1.

Fatal Accident.

At 10 o'clock last evening, MARGARET DEBRUS, a German girl, 15 years of age, residing at No. 605 Tenth-avenue, was fatally burned by her dress taking fire from a candle which she placed on a chair while she leaned out of the window. A physician was immediately called, but he pronounced her beyond medical aid.

Arrival of the Harvard International Crew, En Route to England.

The Harvard Four, which is to row against a four of Oxford, the champions of England, on the Henley Course this Summer, arrived in town, on their way to England, this morning, and are staying at the Astor House. They are to sail in the *City of Paris* on Saturday next. They will visit Greenpoint, L. I., to-day, to have a look at a new shell which is building for them there, and will probably put it to practical test in the water to compare its qualities with one which they have just had built in Charleston, Mass., with a view to deciding which of the two, if either, they will take with them to England. The Nassau Boat Club will probably extend the Four fitting hospitalities during their stay here.

The crew consists of Messrs. LORING, Captain and bow-oar; SIMMONS, stroke; BASS and RICE. Messrs. LORING and SIMMONS are from Massachusetts, and have achieved distinction in boating circles as members of several University crews in the annual contests with Yale. Messrs. RICE and BASS are Western men, the former from Oregon and the latter from Chicago, who have been chosen into the Four on account of their muscular training and promise as oarsmen. The crew are in the finest condition, at present, and although they have recently on two occasions taken the strongest and fastest which this country can afford, they declare that they have never had occasion to call into use their whole strength and endurance. In the race of Monday last they showed a gratifying improvement both in *physique* and drill since their previous public appearance in June, although they have not yet been brought down to their heavy training. This will be begun in good earnest on their arrival in England and be continued with the utmost care and fidelity up to the hour of the race. On the steamer going over they will have facilities for regular exercise, and a table and cabin apart from the main cabin. They have now been tabling together on a prescribed, though not a severe diet for some five weeks; and this regimen will be carefully preserved, a cook being taken along with them to provide against the risk of the ad mixture of anything deleterious in their food, whether by accident or design. On their arrival in England they will take quarters outside of London, near the course of the coming race, where their sleep and work may be uninterrupted. The London Rowing Club will entertain the Harvards with such hospitalities as may be proper under the circumstances, and the indications from the amount of interest expressed by the public Press are that our college boys will enjoy a regular ovation from their English cousins.

Stabbing Affray in the Thompson-Street.

The intersection of Broome and Thompson streets is not at any time a locality noted for the finer amenities belonging to civilized life; but last night about 7 o'clock it might easily have been mistaken for one of the more savage districts of Dahomey. The colored people who monopolize it were surging and racing through the streets, and it was with some difficulty that the cause of the wild gesticulation and wilder talk could be ascertained. It was finally extracted from the confusion that JOHN HOLMES and WILLIAM KISSAM, both colored, had quarreled with FRANCIS WHITE, also colored, had assaulted him, and finally that HOLMES had stabbed him in the left side. Inflictions there were, but as was subsequently discovered, not dangerous wound. The Police hurrying to the scene, arrived in time to arrest KISSAM, but not in season to secure HOLMES, who had fled as soon as his victim fell. The wounded man was taken to the Seventh-street Police Station, where his hurt was attended to, after which he was taken to his home, No. 59 Thompson-street, by his friends. The affair will be investigated by Justice DODGE to-day.

Reckless Use of Firearms.

Yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, JOHN SMITH, a gardener, from Westchester County, was coming in with a loaded wagon, and when at the junction of Fourth-avenue and the Bowery saw a man crossing the street, in whom he thought he recognized an old enemy. Thereupon he cut at the person with his whip, giving him several severe blows across the face. The individual thus unexpectedly assailed whipped out a pistol, and without aiming anywhere in particular fired two shots in rapid succession, which fortunately did not hit SMITH or anybody else. At this moment Officer HERENT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrived, and taking both parties in custody, conveyed them to the Mercer-street Station-house, where SMITH discovered that he had struck the wrong man, who proved to be one JAMES NASH, whom he had never seen before. Mutual explanations followed, which would doubtless have been satisfactory to both parties, had not Sergeant HAGGERTY considered that the public had some right to be heard in the matter, and locked up both SMITH and NASH to await the action of Justice DODGE this morning.

An Owner Wanted for a Valuable Ring.

Yesterday morning a woman of the town, named MAGGIE SMITH, who has been well known to the Police for several years, was picked up in Greene-street, by Officer SCHUTE, of the Eighth Precinct, in a state of helpless intoxication, and was taken to the Station-house, corner of Prince and Wooster streets, in an insensible condition. As she was being taken down to a cell, Captain MILLS noticed a ring on one of her fingers, a massive gold ring which he was convinced from her circumstances could not rightfully be in her possession. He, therefore, took it from her finger, and upon examination found that it was a chased seal ring with places for two miniatures, and had engraved on the inside "MARY E. MCLELLAN." Entirely satisfied by this discovery that the ring had been stolen, Captain MILLS spent the great part of yesterday in making pilgrimages to the several MCCLELLANS resident in the City and Brooklyn, but without finding the owner. He then visited General MCCLELLAN at Hoboken, but was not more successful; and he is still in possession of the ring which he is convinced was wrongfully in possession of the woman. He will retain it to-day with the hope that the owner may be found.

Sad Drowning Casualties.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE HAMILL, of No. 241 West Forty-seventh-street, and Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, of No. 349 in the same street, ventured upon North River at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street. When about the middle of the stream the boat suddenly capsized, and both men were instantly borne beneath the surface. HAMILL, however, rose immediately, and managed to keep up until

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day two large sales will be made, and if the weather is fine, the attendance at each will probably be very large. In both cases the sales deserve attention. The grounds are quite desirable, and suited to two classes of persons, the wealthy and those in moderate circumstances.

At Rye, Westchester County, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will dispose of quite a valuable property, the arrangements are quite extensive and the guests will be well cared for. A fine lunch will be served before the sale. A special train will leave the depot corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp. Free tickets will be furnished at the depot.

At Maspeth, L. I., Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL have a sale of two hundred lots. An excellent lunch will be served on the arrival of the special train, which will leave James Slip at 1 o'clock P. M., Thirty-fourth-street at 1:15 P. M., and Hunter's Point, *via* Flushing Railroad, at 1:30 P. M. Maps, particulars and free tickets at the office of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-street, New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Curtlandt-st., No. 22, 3.7½x80.5x30.8 4-5	$1,800
Fort George property, plot No. 3, map No. 697, 106.x435.7	10,000
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 53d-st., 20.5x80	22,500
Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 53d-st., 25.5x90	6,080
Madison-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 24x100	20,000
Pearl-st., No. 159, 17.3½x39.2x4x48.10½x14.5	30,000
5th-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of Bowery, 25x92.2	34,350
27th-st., w. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.9	18,000
44th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x88.9½x21.6x 80	nom.
46th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.4	9,000
46th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	16,000
50th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5	1,8000
51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 41.8x100.5	9,500
51st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 60x100.5	14,400
57th-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x114.8x25.3x 119	18,000
59th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	20,000
62d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	9,250
93d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x131.¼x25 ½x130.4½; A piece of land 25.8 ft. n. of 93d-st. and 375 ft. w. of 11th-av., 168.5½x28.5x181.11¾x25	12,900
112th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x201.10; 114th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.11; 114th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 299.6x½ block x302x100.¾; 115th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.10x50x x201.8	44,850
8th-av., n. w. corner of 123d-st., 25.2x75	6,400
8th-av., e. s., 94 ft. n. of 29th-st., 20x100	nom.
8th-av., n. w. corner of 90th-st., 100.8x100	7,500

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 403, 3 years and 8 months, per annum	$2,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 166.4 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 24.6x100	$9,500
Cook-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 25x100	1,550
Cedar-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x97.6	1,350
Dupont-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	800
Dograw-st., n. s. 275 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	9,000
Eagle-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	3,500
Hamilton-st., e. s., 22 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x72	13,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Nostrand-av	2,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x185.4; Herkimer-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 185.6x144.11	5,50
Meserole-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 25 x100	1,375
North 7th-st. and 4th-st., n. w. corner, 20x60	4,800
Stagg-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	6,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25 x100	3,400
Van Buren-st., s. s., 516 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 33.4x100	8,000
4th-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x100	4,830
Washington-av., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 2d-st., 100x 100; Washington-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-st., 100x 100; Lawrence-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-st., 100x 100	100
Foster-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-st., 100x100	
2d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	2,050
40th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	350
41st-st., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.2	700
Clermont-av., w. s., 186.8 ft. s. of Greene-av., 21.8 x100	9,200
Smith-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100	600
Yates-av., e. s., 80 ft. e. of Ickory-st., 20x105	11,050
Lots Nos. 49 and 50, block E, map P C, East New-York	nom.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A splendid place at Rye, 100 acres, green-house, hot-house, &c., &c.

An elegant place on the Hudson River, just below Hudson.

A superb place near Tarrytown, on the river, containing 22 acres.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT A BARGAIN.—AT SUFFERN, ROCKLAND County, State of New-York, one hour and eight minutes from Pavonia Ferry by Erie Railroad Express, one of the best finished mansions in the vicinity of New-York, containing 11 bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, &c.; a conservatory heated by steam adjoining the dining-room, house is richly frescoed throughout; hot and cold water, with every convenience of a first-class City house; 30 acres of land, (more if required,) half of which is in pear and other fruit orchards, the rest in lawn; unsurpassed mountain and valley view; no fever and ague or mosquitoes; ice-house filled; stable and carriage room in abundance; 18 trains per day to New-York; commutation 22 cents per day. Will be sold below half the cost. Apply to JOHN MACK, No. 27 Howard-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Burlington, N. J., with large new modern mansion and ornamental grounds, and twenty acres crowded with the choicest bearing fruits of all kinds, the whole in perfect condition. Superior location, easy payments, and full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WEST-chester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, with four acres, good outbuildings, nice fruit and shade trees, at Milburn, N. J.; very high; beautiful scenery; near Mayor Hall, DeRonge, Keller, Bragiere, Renwick, Cox and Farley. Apply to B. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FOR TWO months, a neatly-furnished cottage; contains eight rooms; small garden attached; location pleasant and convenient to depot; rent only $75 per month. Apply to T. R. JAMES, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DE-positors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOV-ERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, MAYER EISEMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CONTINUED SALE OF COUNTRY HOMES AT RYE.

The late sale of property at Rye was in every particular a success; but want of time compelled the postponement of the sale of

GLEN DALE AND WEST RYE

TO THURSDAY, JULY 8, ON THE GROUNDS.

Every lot in Kingsland-place and Rye Park was sold to the very best class of purchasers, rendering the

GLEN DALE VILLA PLOTS

all the more desirable. To all who would secure

BEAUTIFUL AND ACCESSIBLE COUNTRY HOMES

in the very garden spot of the most picturesque, fertile, healthy, highly-cultivated and accessible vicinity of New-York,

WEST RYE

offers smaller lots, equally well located, for more moderate buyers who may require a

PLEASANT, ECONOMICAL HOME NEAR THE CITY,

situate directly on the railroad, adjacent to the village of Rye, and both places enjoy the advantages of FINE LOCATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD, churches, schools, stores, express, telegraph, &c.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 10 o'clock precisely, DAY OF SALE.

Tickets Furnished at Depot. Transportation and Collation of course Free.

For maps and information apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., at Rye; MULLER, WILKINS & CO. Auctioneers of Glen Dale, No. 7 Pine-st., or S. DINGEE, Auctioneers of West Rye, No. 9 Pine-st.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT, AT AUCTION.

MASPETH LOTS,
BY
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
THURSDAY, JULY 8,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,

When they will sell absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder,

200 SPLENDID LOTS!
IN POINT OF TIME,
Nearer City Hall, New-York, than 40th-st.
EASY TERMS!! EASY TERMS!!
70 per cent. can remain for three years.

Maspeth is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, and has a Station on each road. The property to be sold is on the line of the Great Grand-st. Extension, and is nearer the business centre of New-York than any that has been offered at auction this season. Just think of it! But 15 minutes from 34th-st., and 35 minutes from City Hall, New-York, and horse railroads laid from all the Brooklyn ferries; surrounded on all sides by horse and steam communications; of such quick and easy access, what must be its speedy prospective value!

Absolutely the best opportunity offered this season for investment in lots.

Persons wanting homes, or looking for lots for improvement or speculation, must look sharp and attend this sale. Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than 50 cents each lot per annum.

Lunch served by first-class caterers on arrival of train. Special trains leave James-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., 34th-st. at 1¼ P. M., and Hunter's Point, via Flushing Railroad, at 1½ P. M.

Maps, particulars and free tickets at the office of

MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every evening from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, commencing on the 1st of each month.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS received, and interest allowed, as may be agreed upon, for the full time such deposits remain.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN. President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

1869. JULY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Assets........................$5,510,163 31

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.

All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1. 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

THE GREATEST CHANCE OF THE YEAR.
TERMS OF PAYMENT,
ONLY $10 A MONTH,
OR $25 A QUARTER.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell, without limit, 200 plots, 50x150 each,

AT WEST ROSELLE, N. J.,

On WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 1 P. M., on the premises. These lots are on high rolling ground, within a few minutes' walk of two stations, near the beautiful Rahway River, in a neighborhood rapidly improving, and distant only fifty minutes from New-York. Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Collation on the grounds. For maps, full particulars and free passes, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York; J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, No. 89 Liberty-st.; of Frank Garrett, Agent U. S. Express, Long Dock, Jersey City; and of John H. Platt, Hudson City. The train will stop at Communipaw.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LONG BRANCH VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell 100 SPLENDID VILLA LOTS, 50x150 each, ON MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869, at Kensington Park, Long Branch, N. J.

For maps, &c., apply to A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Bleecker-st., and J. W. Morris, auctioneer, Long Branch, N. J.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE—BY ORDER OF J. L. FLINT, ASSIGNEE OF PATERSON & CO.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—Three valuable stores and lots on Washington-st., known as Nos. 525, 527 and 529, being severally 25 front by 73.77 and 90 feet in depth; will be sold on THURSDAY, July 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, with all the appurtenances suitable for pork packing and storage purposes.

For full particulars apply to auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116⅛	117	5-20 Coupon,'67	116	116⅛
Coupon, 1881	116⅛	117	5-20 Coupon,'68	116	116⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	116⅛	117⅛	10-40 Regist'd	107	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	121⅛	121⅜	10-40 Coupon	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	117⅛	117⅜	Gold	135⅛	135⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	118⅛	118⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	105⅛	106
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	116	116⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

SIXTEENTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars in gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, 8th inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared.

Proposals will be for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payments may be in lawful money or three per cent. certificates.

Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

THE UNITED CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANIES OF NEW-JERSEY, TRENTON, June 21, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company:

All stockholders as registered on the books of the above-named Companies on the 15th day of July, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for fifteen per cent. of their aggregate interests in the four Companies in new stock at par, as follows:

First—Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription between the 22d day of July and 10th day of August, 1869.

Second—Fifty per cent. between the 22d day of January and 10th day of February, 1870.

Subscriptions received at the offices of the Companies where the last dividend was collected, viz.: At the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 206 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia; and at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York.

RICHARD STOCKTON, H. J. SOUTHMAYD, } Treasurers.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT-GAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules will be furnished on application. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on the 29th and 30th June.

S. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New-York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
(OF ILLINOIS)

First Mortgage Seven per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles: total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT Bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS ABROAD.—HOWES & MACY, bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit for travelers abroad, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.

All money deposited on account of same will draw interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum.

HOLDERS OF CITY OR COUNTY bonds on farm mortgages of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, wishing to sell or settle, should apply directly to TOWNSEND & SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $100,000, on first-class New-York City real estate, to owners only. R. A. GRAHAM, No. 53 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, IN NEW YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION, extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction toward the Red River, where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin, twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber lands, to the amount of 6,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to $20,000 per mile.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

Shephard Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage.

The Railway as built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly-populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund upon its bonds.

For further information apply to
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

$10.000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on bond and mortgage on strictly first-class improved City property. Principals may apply to CHARLES MOTT, No. 192 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS, JUNE 22, 1869	87,419
ASSETS	$237,419

The Board of Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax payable on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
JUNE 21, 1869.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.

Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 166 Broadway.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, July 12.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NO. 28 COURT, CORNER OF REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 1. WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 12.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS JULY 1, 1869	113,960
ASSETS	$313,960

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. payable on and after July 7, 1869.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN R. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto of $5 and upward, on and after MONDAY, July 19.

Interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from July 1.

Deposits made NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax. WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MECHANICS' BANK.
ST. LOUIS, June 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

JULY 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid upon the capital stock of this Company, including the capital stock of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, the Cleveland and Toledo, and the Lake Shore Railroad Companies, and the common stock of the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to the shareholders respectively, at this office, on the 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed the usual semi-annual interest to be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, free of Government tax.

The credit will be made under date of July 1; and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 25, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly Dividend (No. 21) of 2½ per Cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of July proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on the 6th July, at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 17th July.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ ⅌ cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.

Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6TH JULY next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed 23d inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent, on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 4th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 6, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this City, on the 15th of July inst., to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 6th July, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, free from Government tax.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 8, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10, East River:

650 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.

2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Balance cargo of *Domenico*, from Palermo.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, plated ware, china, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 2d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 2d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., T. COMAN, G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF IN-ternal Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 51 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1869.—Dated Jan. 31, 1869.

HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HERRICK, CHARLES K. HERRICK and JAMES K. HERRICK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Herrick, one of the firm of W. & C. K. Herrick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1869.

jy8-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. WYMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John C. Wyman, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1869.

je24-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PEN-manship and book-keeping, Booth's Building, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st. Private instruction day and evening. Separate parlors for ladies. Boys should attend during their vacation. Call for circular.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in sound branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY, mathematics, English, &c.; unmarried; college graduate or West Point attainments in scholarship needed. Address, full particulars, age, experience, &c., MILITARY, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-FORE existing under the name and style of ROSENBAUM & JOSEPHTHAL, has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent. Each of the undersigned is authorized to collect debts outstanding and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

S. D. ROSENBAUM.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. LOUIS JOSEPHTHAL.

Mr. LOUIS JOSEPHTHAL will continue the business of importing dress cloak trimmings at the old stand, No. 44 White-st., as heretofore.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 295 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WESTERN DISTILLING HOUSE of long standing and with extensive producing facilities, would be glad to meet with a party having cash capital $150,000, one of the partners being desirous of retiring. Address Box No. 1,136 Post Office, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 10, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, July 7 | Tarifa, Thursday, July 22
Samaria, Thursday, July 8 | Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Java, Wednesday, July 14 | Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
Malta, Thursday, July 15 | China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21 | Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, by 2 P. M., THIS WEDNESDAY, 7th July.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
CAMBRIA.......July 10 | BRITANNIA.......July 24
DACIAN.......July 14 | COLUMBIA.......July 31
IOWA.......July 17 | EUROPA.......Aug. 7
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)......Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON........Saturday, July 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons....July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,866 tons....July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons....July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons....Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons....Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons....Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.......July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Aug. 4
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
To Southampton.$30, Cur'y | To Havre....$35, Currency
To Antwerp..$35, Currency | To Paris.... 38, Currency
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 10.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain HUDSON.
Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.
The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing early in August next.
This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rockport, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE........July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...July 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS........July 22
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..........July 29
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 31 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On TUESDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL......VAIL....Saturday, July 10
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....Saturday, July 17
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 21st July.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
Sleeping cars attached to all night trains.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.
Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded promptly. G. H. DUNN, Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

DAY LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Thursday, July 8, the day line of steamers will leave DESBROSSES-ST. at 8 A. M., and 34TH-ST. at 8:15 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 681 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also, at No. 305 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR FAR ROCKAWAY, LANDING AT all the hotels on the beach each way.—Steamer ARGO, Captain PHILLIPS, will run regular every day, commencing July 7, 1869, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Far Rockaway, 4 P. M., allowing five hours on the beach, arriving at the City at 7 P. M. All freight taken at reasonable rates. Fare 50 cents each way. GEORGE T. SAMMIS.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:25, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 5:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., July 7...3 P. M.	Wed., July 7....6:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 8..3 P. M.	Thurs., July 8....7 A. M.
Fri., July 9....3 P. M.	Fri., July 9.......7 A. M.
Sat., July 10....3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 10.....7 A. M.
Sun., July 11....8 A. M.	Sat., July 10.....7 P. M.
Mon., July 12....6:30 A. M.	Sun., July 11.....4:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 9:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 2:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands English, French or American cooking; understands all kinds pastry; has no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; thoroughly good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in first-class private family as cook; no objections to the country; can give City reference if required. Call at No. 281 Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; Newport preferred; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 212 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has long reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman to wait on an elderly lady and sew; would not object to do light chamberwork, and make herself generally useful. Apply at the Workingwoman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; are willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 425 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is a very good cook, excellent bread baker; understands care milk and butter; best references; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has best City references; no objections to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a small private family as cook; is a good baker; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 509 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GERMAN GIRL, A place as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, nurse, or for cooking and light housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHwoman, family washing and ironing at her own home, or would be willing to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 126 West 20th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 382 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 10 Gramercy-park, East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; an excellent baker; good reference; no washing will be done. Call at No. 205 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young American girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse; in the City or country. Call at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; can give good City reference. Call at No. 218 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, or would take the care of an invalid lady; has good reference. Apply at No. 237 4th-av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet-nurse. Call at No. 249 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French woman cook, in a family, boarding-house or hotel. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as wet nurse. Call at No. 664 2d-av., third floor, Room No. 11, three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as a cook in a private family; the best of City references. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant; good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 413 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will engage by the day or month; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 13th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 145 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT SERVants, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City or country; one as cook in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular chambermaid; wages, $16 and $12. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker and good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has no objection to travel; can give City reference; can be seen for two days. Address No. 377 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands it in all its branches; would like to go in the country for the Summer; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 222 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; can recommend her for her neat sewing; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or can wait on a lady. Call at No. 150 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a thorough cook of meats and soups of every style; is an excellent baker of bread and pastries; has good City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would be willing to do part of the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 226 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 444 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family; is a perfect waitress; no objections to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 26 East 28th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man, aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising cattle, draining and farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; will go to any part of the country; first-class reference from two last employers; at liberty now. Apply to W. B., Garrisons Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an industrious single man; Scotch; understands his business thoroughly; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; also, willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W., Coachman, No. 58 West 15th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable man, single, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country, and care of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address P. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; is a first-class groom and driver; strictly temperate and obliging; good City reference from his last place. Call or address A. B., No. 19 West 28th-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; has first-class reference. Address O. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent young man as coachman and groom, who can be highly recommended by his recent employer. Apply at livery stable No. 10 East 19th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, sober single man, of good experience; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Address C. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; would make himself generally useful; has first-class references. Address T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from his last employer; is honest, sober, active, obliging and thoroughly competent. Address L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, Protestant; no objection to take care of a cow or horse; good reference given. Address for two days GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, or would have no objection to take care of a farm; good reference if required. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience at gardening in every department. Address K. M., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INcumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener, or would take care of a farm; good reference, if required. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a sober, steady and single German, on a gentleman's place; is willing to make himself useful. Address H. R., Gardener, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.—A single man, of small abilities, offers his services gratuitously for good objects for a length of time uncertain; no objection to secular employment for the cause of Christianity or any Protestant denomination. Please state explicitly the nature of the employment, and address WORK, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer dans une famille Americaine comme femme de chambre ou pour soigner un enfant. S'adresser numero 26 East 33d-me.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 27, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this district with
714 bushels Corn, best quality;
29,389 bushels Oats, best quality;
954,244 pounds good merchantable timothy Hay, and
548,742 pounds Straw, of the best quality;
to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:
Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—800 bushels Oats, 24,400 pounds Hay and 115,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels Oats, 3,110 pounds Hay.
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—579 bushels Corn, 1,013 bushels Oats, 39,600 pounds Hay, 45,240 pounds Straw.
Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—55 bushels Corn, 1,034 bushels Oats, 42,339 pounds Hay and 25,171 pounds Straw.
Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—21 bushels Corn, 921 bushels Oats, 35,770 pounds Hay and 28,400 pounds Straw.
Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—4,650 bushels Oats, 110,000 pounds Hay and 112,800 pounds Straw.
David's Island, New-York Harbor—59 bushels Corn, 684 bushels Oats, 30,543 pounds Hay and 50,400 pounds Straw.
Fort Adams, R. I.—1,779 bushels Oats and 53,568 pounds Straw.
Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,406 bushels Oats, 47,000 pounds Hay and 30,000 pounds Straw.
West Point, N. Y.—13,000 bushels Oats and 450,000 pounds Hay.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 14,640 pounds Straw.
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—675 bushels Oats, 20,000 pounds Hay and 24,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Warren, Mass.—411 bushels Oats, 15,330 pounds Hay and 3,600 pounds Straw.
Boston, Mass., and Fort Independence—2,190 bushels Oats, 81,760 pounds Hay and 33,720 pounds Straw.
Fort Preble, Me.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 6,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Sullivan, Me.—121 bushels Oats, 3,882 pounds Hay and 6,208 pounds Straw.
Delivery to be made on the wharves of the respective posts, and payment to be made according to the weight as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.
Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw called for, at each of the above-named places.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.
No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.
Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the places named herein.
Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for additional particulars.
By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First District, Department of the East.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 25, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 26, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District with nineteen hundred and ninety-one cords of merchantable hard wood (128 cubic feet) and seven thousand and thirty-two (7,032) tons (2,240 pounds) best quality anthracite coal, egg, stove and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., 250 tons stove, and 1,250 tons egg coal.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H., 157 tons egg coal.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., 327 cords wood, 357 tons stove and 357 tons egg coal.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., 27 tons nut, 112 tons stove, and 252 tons egg coal.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., 558 tons egg coal.
Willet's Point, 142 cords wood, 727 tons stove, 150 tons egg and 50 tons nut coal.
David's Island, 281 tons egg coal.
Fort Adams, R. I., 235 cords wood, 462 tons egg coal.
Fort Trumbull, Conn., 40 tons egg and 20 tons nut coal.
West Point, N. Y., 281 cords wood and 900 tons egg coal.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., 130 cords wood and 229 tons egg coal.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass., 51 cords wood and 162 tons egg coal.
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, 240 cords wood.
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, 82 cords wood and 335 tons egg coal.
Fort Preble, Me., 123 cords wood and 335 tons egg coal.
Fort Sullivan, Me., 350 cords wood.
The wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the coal in the yards or places provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to the weights as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.
Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, at each of the above-named places.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.
No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.
Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the coal and wood at any one or more of the places named herein.
Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for wood or coal," (as the case may be,) to whom application should be made for additional particulars.
By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, and Chief Quartermaster Department of the East. WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major, and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster First District, Department of the East.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Material for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:
No. 1—Flax, Canvas, &c.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock, Bag, and Cot Stuff.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.
No. 5—Galley Iron.
No. 7—Chain Iron.
No. 8—Hardware.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.
No. 12—Leather.
No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 14—Ox-hides for Rope.
No. 15—Brushes.
No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 18—Stationery.
No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 20—Firewood and Charcoal.
No. 21—Sand.
The following are the classes by their numbers required at the respective Navy-yards:
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 21.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION

FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.
Sealed proposals to conform *in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements* will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 10th inst., for the following supplies and transportation. Supplies to be delivered *free of expense*, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:
SUPPLIES.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
7,000 pounds Cut Nails, 4d. to 20d.; 1,000 pounds Hoop Iron, ⅞ inch wide; 1,500 Barrel Hoops, split, without bark; 100 gallons Turpentine; 2 dozen Fitch Brushes, assorted; 20 pounds Copper Wire, No. 18, annealed; 12 Steel Leather Punches, Nos. 1 to 12, per sample; and 12 12-feet oars.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
500 barrels Beef, 500 barrels Pork, 8,000 gallons Beans, 10,000 pounds Dried Apples, and 1,000 bushels Turks Island Salt, all to be *naval standard*.
TRANSPORTATION.
From the New-York Navy-yard *direct* to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for about 700 barrels Beef and Pork, 88 kegs Pickles, 75 boxes Tea, 40 half (flour) barrels Butter, and 40 boxes Tobacco, to be *estimated at so much per package*. Further information to be obtained from the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard. Freight payable in *currency*, free of primage, after return of receipted bill of lading.
Bidders for supplies will be furnished with blank forms at this office, and are invited to be present at the hour named, when the bids will be opened.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., (ENTRANCE ON GREENE,) P. O. BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States, in quantities, the following kinds of ordnance stores, to wit:
100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, new.
100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, cleaned and repaired.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, new model, calibre 50, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, old model, calibre 52, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "Blakeslie's," new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "other models," new.
The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.
Terms—Cash, in United States Government funds. Deliveries will be made at New-York City, and thirty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned, G. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1869.
Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July next, for the construction of four Revenue Steam Cutters of wood or iron, one Propeller and three Side-wheel.
Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRONFOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals indorsed "For Water-pipe," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the supply of cast-iron water-pipe, as follows:
15,000 feet of 12 inches in diameter;
30,000 feet of 6 inches in diameter; and
4,000 feet of 4 inches in diameter; also
60 branch pipes, 4-way, 12x12x6x6;
30 branch pipes, 3-way, 20x20x6;
40 branch pipes, 3-way, 6x6x4; also
32 tons special castings, and
11 tons stop-cock boxes and covers.
Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the paving of 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st., with stone blocks.
Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office, (Rotunda, Park,)
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
ENGAGEMENT OF THE BOSTON COMBINATION, (From Selwyn's Theatre,) who have achieved in this City a PRONOUNCED SUCCESS, and who will appear in Charles Reade's drama of DORA.
ACT 1.—Allan Farm, Winter. The Now-el and the Holly. The Falling Snow and the Heart of Ice.
ACT 2.—Allan Farm, Summer. Farmer Allan and Dora. William Allan's Cottage. The Rippling Brook and the Ebbing Life.
ACT 3.—The Wheat Field. The Setting Sun and the Ripened Grain. The Icy Heart Melted under the Influence of the Sunshine of Love.
To conclude with Burnand's burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, RECONSTRUCTION OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.
Reappearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and HARRY BECKETT.
Fourth appearance at this establishment of those celebrated Pantomimists, THE LAURI FAMILY.
Reëngagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE of FRENCH DANCERS.
GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.
NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.
BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Second week of the engagement of the favorite actor, E. EDDY. E. EDDY.
Great success of THE WANDERING JEW, WANDERING JEW.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVENING AT 8. EVENING AT 8.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

DAN BRYANT AND LITTLE MAC,
EVERY EVENING IN NEW COMIC ACTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½.
GRAND MATINEE—BENEFIT of LITTLE MAC.

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK.

CLERMONT-AV., NEAR MYRTLE-AV.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.
The most fashionable and pleasant resort in Brooklyn.
DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Solos by EMINENT ARTISTS.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
Tickets, 25c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A NEATly furnished room up town; 5th-av. stage passes neighborhood; cool and pleasant shade trees; none but a person of quiet habits need apply; references exchanged; terms moderate. Address E. W. B., Box No. 6,743 Post Office.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER LOCATION—Murray Hill—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board, in a small family; ample closets; hot and cold water bath; home comforts, at reasonable price. Apply at No. 119 East 35th-st., between Park and Lexington-avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PLEASANT HOME AND THE BEST of home tables at No. 74 (old No. 56) 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHed rooms, with first-class attendance, No. 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st., over Goupil's.

PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, WELL furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board at No. 102 East 36th-st., corner of Park-av.

CHOICE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDing at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., by Mrs. M. J. JENNINGS; four minutes' walk from depot; accommodations excellent; terms moderate; permanent families desired; plenty of shade; play-grounds, stabling, &c., with beautiful scenery on slope of nearest mountains to New-York. Reference, R. C. Speer, No. 80 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.
T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.
This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.
Parlotti's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill

"SURF HOTEL,"

FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
South Side Railroad, Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., to Babylon.
Thence, steamer to beach.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL will be opened June 28. Visitors to Summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world. Hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water; with park of over a hundred acres, two large groves and drives; horse railroad from Gettysburg depot to house and spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c.; in connection with the Katalysine Spring, the battle-field and a high rolling country; pure mountain air, and no musquitoes.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE—NYACK ON the Hudson, N. Y. T. R. PROCTER, Proprietor.—Open July 1 as a first-class hotel; situation and grounds unsurpassed; no place this side of West Point compares with it. Board $15 to $18 per week. Fine beach, romantic walks and drives and numerous other attractions.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE SPRING.—TAYLOR HOUSE, Chalybeate Springs, on Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y. Good hunting and fishing; boats free; first-class accommodations at $10 per week. Suites of rooms may be secured at No. 175 Broadway, rear basement office, on immediate application.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG. MME. ROSS tells everything, the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON—CELEBRATED medical and business clairvoyant; also, delineator of character by locks of hair, &c. No. 52 31st-st., near 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., for excellent situations ready, all experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., in private families, summer houses, hotels, and City and country.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, first-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, &c.; also, for general houseworkers and girls lately landed.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom's situation; has many years of best City reference as to sobriety and capability. Address F. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO OPEN OYSters and wait on table, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.

WANTED—IN A FOREIGN COMMISSION house, a lad able to copy French and Spanish letters. Address T. T., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
IMMENSE HIT.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
NANCY SYKES,
NANCY SYKES, IN
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
OLIVER TWIST,
OLIVER TWIST,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEE THE CAST.
SEE THE CAST.
IN REHEARSAL—THE CHILD STEALER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

GEORGE L. FOX'S AMERICAN PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK, DECLARED BY THOUSANDS THE STANDARD AMUSEMENT OF THE CITY.
THE BEST SCENERY, THE BEST CHANGES, THE BEST FUN, THE BEST DANCES, AND THE BEST HOUSES.
GEO. L. FOX, (the unequaled,) CLOWN.
C. K. FOX, (the veteran,) PANTALOON.
THE ASTOUNDING KIRALFYS, HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY, ELEVEN IN NUMBER.
GREAT SENSATIONAL DANCERS, MLLE. SANGALLI AND BALLET.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week and SATURDAY MATINEE,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS, MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled ENOCH ARDEN,
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK SHEPHERD. BRICKLAYER OF LAMBETH.
FRIDAY EVENING annual benefit of the officers, ushers and doorkeepers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JULY 8, AT 8.
1. March, "Wedding"......Matzka
2. Overture "Magic Flute"......Mozart
3. Waltz, "From the Mountains"......Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Freyschutz"......Weber
5. Overture "L'Etoile du Nord"......Meyerbeer
6. Serenade, solo for cornet......Schubert
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Scherzo, "Reformation Symphony"..Mendelssohn
8. Grand Fantasie "Puritani"......Bellini
9. Overture, "Zampa"......Herold
10. Polka, "Zerline," solo for cornet......Ettling
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"..Strauss
12. Galop, "Infernal"......Keler-Bela
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s 820 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare $1 for the trip.
Returning, will leave at 3 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6:30 P. M.
During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROTTING RACE

ON THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 12, AT 3 P. M.
Proprietor's purse, $2,500, mile heats, three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn. M. Roden enters b. m. American Girl.
J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.
We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.
TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.
We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

FOR SALE—A SORREL CHESTNUT MARE, fifteen hands high, that does trot in three minutes; warranted sound, kind and gentle; a lady can drive her; to be sold low, as the owner has no use for her. Also, a new top-carriage, harness, whip, blankets, &c.; a good chance to get a first-class turnout cheap. Address W. MILLER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF KATE FINAN, formerly living at No. 137 1st-av., and who left there April 27, 1869, to engage with a lady. Any one knowing of her whereabouts would confer a favor by sending her address to her father, THOMAS FINAN, who is temporarily in the City, at No. 137 1st-av., and is anxious to see her.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK Steam Brick Company are now ready to receive orders for their very superior bricks, made by the Chambers Machine, at their yard in Haverstraw. Samples may be seen at Box No. 260 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., and at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.
WILLIAM COBT, President.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 2 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES SPEEDILY cured without detention from business; lost manhood restored by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE,

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana July 3, reached this port yesterday. Through the courtesy and industry of Purser W. D. HEMPSTEAD, we are in ipprompt receipt of the late and interesting mail news printed below.

Affairs in Havana—Arrival and Reception of the New Governor-General—The Policy of Caballero de Rodas—His Earliest Proclamations—The Situation—War News—The Yellow Fever.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

Monday last, at 11 o'clock, a *salve* of artillery fired from Fort Cabanas announced that the new Captain-General, CABALLERO DE RODAS, had left the steamer which brought him hither to assume the government of the "ever-faithful Isle." A carelessness amounting almost to indifference on the part of the irrepressible volunteers characterized the first stages of the ceremony, which was in itself an exceedingly cool, unenthusiastic affair, got through with in the most slovenly manner.

When the whilom incumbent of the Captain-Generalship left the palace to meet the "Man of Cadiz" at the landing place, the guard of honor, composed of volunteers, was not yet completely formed, and sides-de-camp and officials brilliant in blue, red and gold, and resplendent with orders and decorations of a defunct dynasty, galloped to and fro, making frantic gesticulations, added to the most desperate efforts to get the *mortifica-dos* in proper order prior to the appearance on the scene of his coming "Excellency." The large concourse of spectators common on such occasions was also wanting, and the usual fraternal embrace customary between the outgoing and incoming Governor-Generals was this time dispensed with. The firing of the salute was followed by a short interval of quiet, soon broken by the din of sundry bands of music, who all struck up the "Royal March," to which air, with a step somewhat jaunty and a face beaming with smiles, marched CABALLERO DE RODAS, attended by the burly ESPINAR and a large train of followers, composed of the staff officers of the Captain-General, the Havana Corporation, the foreign Consuls, and last, but by no means least, the line officers of the various volunteer battalions. The new incumbent raised his hat frequently and gracefully on the route to the palace to the various groups scattered along the line, and several wretched attempts at a cheer were made, all of which, however, proved abortive, in response to the flattering cvilities of the General, by several effervescent individuals, but the crowd displayed the most icy indifference throughout the whole scene.

As the *cortège* passed slowly along, various comments were made by a group of volunteers in military undress, who were off duty, and consequently were spectators of the pageant. The appearance of the numerous body of staff officers and *empleados* especially excited their irascibility of temper, and called forth, on the part of the aforesaid group, a choice number of expressions much more forcible than polite. The Spanish badge on their hats formed the talisman of their personal safety and opinions, which would have cost a Cuban perhaps his life, had he dared to give utterance to them, were freely vented by these true blue patriots. "There," exclaimed one with the badge of a lieutenant on his uniform, "look at those vultures who come here to rob and get rich, getting their salaries for doing nothing, while we poor devils have to pay the fiddler!" "*Poco poco*," cries another, "the day of those *sanguifuelas* (leeches) is fast drawing to a close We'll soon send those fellows to keep company with DULCE, PELAEZ and BUCETA, and some of them will be lucky, indeed, if we don't treat them to a funeral at the public expense." "To the devil with the whole gang of them," cries a third, and the whole party, wrought up to a considerable pitch of excitement, joins in a chorus of maledictions and epithets, which I refrain from rendering into Anglo-Saxon. A straw shows, &c.

DE RODAS entered the Gubernatorial palace—by a curious coincidence, as he entered the Island of Cuba—by a side door. He found the building in a bad condition and undergoing repairs. He also found the colonial structure, which Spain had been rearing for centuries in a tottering state, and its chief pillars of support, the volunteers, in a very shaky condition. Into both edifices—the substantial one and the metaphorical—he was compelled to enter by a flank movement and through side portals a little well-timed flattery to the volunteers on his part making them willing gate-openers and himself master of the situation, for the present, at least. ESPINAR, in his interview with DE RODAS—who, by the way, is said to be an admirable strategist—informed him previous to his landing of the real state of affairs on the Island in general, and in Havana especially, thereby giving DE RODAS time to frame his policy and to decide on his future line of action. Thus while the new Captain-General was engaged in planning his campaign and writing his proclamations, the volunteers were preserving a "masterly inactivity," and were quite undemonstrative in their actions, waiting doubtless for CABALLERO to first break the silence, and then to be governed either by circumstances or by their own ungovernable instincts. The general expectation formed concerning RODAS was to the effect that he would enforce discipline and exact obedience to the mandates of the Government of SERRANO and PRIM, his friends and co-workers in the overthrow of ISABELLA and the success of the Spanish revolution. This view at one time seemed at one moment to bear the impress of correctness, owing to the fact of his issue of an order for the 900 troops he brought with him from Spain, to go into garrison at Fort Cabañas without any fraternization taking place between them and the famous *Movilizados* of Havana. His reputation as a suppressor of revolutionary movements in Spain at Cadiz and other points, caused considerable apprehension to be felt here, and a great many believed that he would adopt strong measures, *à la Oudin*, with regard to both classes of insurgents, namely: the volunteers and the followers of CESPEDES. These reasons caused, doubtless, the delay in hanging out the paraphernalia of ultra-Spanioism from early dawn until some time after the entrance of DE RODAS into the palace, the draping and festooning of the principal thoroughfares not having been commenced by the Ultramontanes until an inkling was had of CABALLERO'S policy.

One of the most philosophical axioms extant is "that to overcome force it is necessary to employ force," but it sometimes happens that skill is greater than strength. Although a flowing river may not be dammed up, still it is possible to turn it into another channel. The new Captain-General decided on the latter policy as being most expedient, either from a lack of resources to carry out the other, or from a wish to direct the volunteer stream into a channel of Spanish loyalty, and thereby use it in the interests of the mother country. As soon as this became known all the Spanish ultras went to work with a will, and pretty soon Havana once more wore her gala suit to do honor to CABALLERO DE RODAS. Should some incredulous party express surprise at this sudden gush of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the peninsular residents of Havana, and wish to be informed of the reason, he will have no trouble in ascertaining it if he will have the patience to read the following documents:

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL DE RODAS.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA: For nine months this island has been afflicted by the most terrible scourge that can afflict humanity—civil war. Since the commencement in an evil hour of this sad period, you have beheld commerce languishing, industry ruined and the wealthiest estates disappearing at the impulse of the revolutionary breeze and at the touch of the incendiary torch.

You see, moreover, a progressive emigration, which diminishes rapidly the elements of wealth, and, what is worse, you behold brothers decimated by the fratricidal lead or the treacherous poignard of the assassin.

I will not at this moment descend to occupy myself with the causes that have conduced to the actual situation. Taking for granted the present state of things, my mission is to reëstablish calmness and confidence; to end the civil war at all hazards, and to study afterward your necessities and all that may conduce to the prosperity of the country, in order to propose to the Government of the nation all the reforms that may enable this pearl of the Antilles to reach the grade of culture and felicity to which, without a doubt, her destiny calls her.

I comprehend all the difficulties with which I have to contend on assuming the arduous task with which the Executive power has been pleased to honor me; but I am animated by the hope that I will be aided in my undertaking not only by this valorous and disciplined army, but also by the armed volunteers, to whose decision and efforts is due in a great measure the salvation of the island.

It is natural that you should desire to know what my line of conduct will be. It is contained in three words—Spain, justice and morality. Spain, who will draw from her immense fund of patriotism inexhaustible resources for the preservation of the integrity of her territory, inside and outside of the peninsula. Morality and strict economy will rule in all branches of the Administration. Justice is for all—the same for the man of wealth and the high functionary as for the humble artisan.

With this simple programme, which I adopt with immutable faith and a firm will, I hope to obliterate the foot-prints of extermination and destruction which civil war leaves behind it; extinguish rancor; to heal the wounds and dry up so many tears. In beseech of you generosity worthy of the noble Spanish blood to forget offences, and if we arrive at the end, I propose be yours the glory and felicity, and mine the satisfaction of having contributed toward it.

CABELLERO DE RODAS.

VOLUNTEERS: With your energetic and decided attitude you have rendered eminent services to the cause of order, justice and right. For them you merit well of the country throughout whose extension resounds a unanimous cry of praise for those who, abandoning their habitual occupations, have become soldiers defending the national honor.

You ought to be proud of your conduct. I am as much, because I myself am at your head to sustain the good cause as because I have the good fortune to return you thanks, being the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the National Government and of your fellow-citizens.

Volunteers, viva Espana! Long live Cuba, the most beautiful province of Spain.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: A few Cubans of an unquiet and turbulent disposition have taken up arms and raised the standard of rebellion against the common country. Assassination and insendiarism are the only acts which they can commemorate for their own shame, and to furnish an eloquent lesson to those citizens who, remaining faithful, already know what they must expect from them.

You responded to the cry of sedition with the counter cry of your refined loyalty. But, vain chimera! the rebels do not measure their steel with yours, and confine themselves to the exercise of acts of perfidy, cruelty and treason. However, if you do not sustain combats because your enemies refuse them, you will not for that reason reap less glory by showing yourselves as ever sober, persevering, obedient and worthy children of our own dear Spain.

Now that I have the honor to place myself at your head in order to terminate the work of pacification which you have commenced, with as much zeal as success, I entreat you to be the protection of the good, faithful friends of the volunteers—to-day your brothers-in-arms—generous with the vanquished and just with those who may be captured with arms in their hands.

Acting thus you will be recognized by the country, friends and enemies will admire your virtues, and you will leave an imperishable recollection to your Captain-General,

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

These proclamations of the Captain-General produced a favorable effect on the volunteers, from the numerous allusions made in them to the patriotism and self-abnegation of said corps, and the evening witnessed a general illumination, the volunteer bands serenading His Excellency and the evening Press launching forth in flattering praise. The following evening, after partaking of a sumptuous repast in the Palace, the Captain-General, accompanied by music, volunteers, rabble and torch-bearers, took a stroll on foot through some of the principal streets, which were most profusely decorated with the Spanish national colors, gracefully festooned.

THE SITUATION.

The situation of affairs in a military point of view has undergone very little change since my last. The same exaggerated accounts of insignificant skirmishes dignified with the name of battles appear in the daily Press of this city and the island generally. By the way, speaking of the Press, reminds me that General DE RODAS, in a few remarks addressed to the directors of the fraternity, informed them that they should refrain from all writing intended to inflame or excite the passions, and that they should especially avoid all articles tending to irritate the women of Cuba, as these were almost a unit in favor of the success of the revolution. He stated that he had beeninformed while in Spain that many attacks of the Press had been made upon General DULCE, and that those attacks more than anything else tended to produce the recent lamentable consequences. "If," said DE RODAS, "I am made the subject of newspaper criticisms, depend upon it I will not have recourse to either laws or tribunals. I will take the matter personally in hand, and make it a personal affair." Whether His Excellency proposes to follow the course of FERRER DE CANTO, and call the editors out, I am unable to say; but I am strongly of the opinion that such a proceeding will be wholly unnecessary, as that illustrious body in Havana, known as the Havana Press, will only be too happy to follow the line laid down, and be guided by the indications of DE RODAS.

The Spaniards are more hopeful of success than they have been for some time past, and are quite jubilant over the turn affairs have taken in the United States in regard to the discomfiture of the "Junta Cubana" and the fitting out of fillibustering expeditions in New-York; and the journals, drawn along irresistibly with the tide of public opinion, launch forth into extravagant praise of the probity of General GRANT'S Administration which, strangely enough, they seem to look upon in the present condition as some grand police agency, whose sole business is to keep on the eternal lookout for all suspected movements against the "national integrity." They claim that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that nothing more is needed than to perfect the work already accomplished, and restore commerce and industry to their ancient channels. In view, however, of the startling incidents which now and again present themselves, we are perforce led to believe that the revolution is far from being "squelched," and when we take into consideration the admission of the Spaniards themselves that a mortality of at least thirty-three per cent. exists among the Spanish regular troops, it robs the fanciful picture they have so complacently painted of the situation of a great deal of its gilding. "Facts are facts, and facts are stubborn things."

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

In Puerto Principe a company of Spanish troops, numbering some seventy men, belonging to the Queen's Battalion, were surprised a few leagues from Puerto Principe, and the whole force, with the exception of one man, who succeeded in escaping, were captured. It is supposed that they were all shot by the revolutionists at a short distance from the captured camp. Some of the accounts contained in the *Diario, Prensa* and *Voz de Cuba* represent the Spaniards as fighting twenty to one, the odds, of course, being against them. Now, according to the arithmetic of the Havana Press, 1,400 men were requisite to make a stand against those 70 heroes, and to effect their total capture, at least 5,000. This affair took place a few leagues from the City of Puerto Principe, and proves conclusively that the rebels are by no means disheartened by the grandiloquent official bulletins of victory so industriously circulated by the Spanish Press. It is, however, nothing more nor less than a repetition of the Santo Domingo campaign, where success always crowned the Spanish arms and victory always perched upon the Spanish banner—on paper.

A Spanish official report from the Cinco Villas announces that twenty-six Spaniards surprised a party of eighty insurgents, intrenched on a hill known as "El Quemado." An attack at the point of the bayonet on the part of the Spaniards caused the rebels to run precipitately, leaving eleven of their number dead on the field, and twenty-three horses, with their equipments.

Another action occurred at the Potrero Maguaraya, between the revolutionary leader, VILLEGAS, and a combined party of *guardias civiles*. In this the rebels were also routed with a loss of twenty killed, the loss of horses, ammunition, arms, &c., being in due proportion.

The General Commandant at Santa Clara, in a circular addressed to his subordinate officers, orders the seizure, and when not practicable, the destruction of all horses fit for service in the jurisdiction of his command. This measure has been prompted by the fact that most of the revolutionists are mounted, while the Spaniards trudge along on foot. This advantage possessed by the insurgents enables them to make rapid movements, and when convenient, to avoid engagements.

REWARD FOR DUELISTS.

Subscriptions are on foot in this city to form a fund for presentation to the Spanish duelist of New-Orleans, Señor LLULLA. Among the contributors are Count VALMASEDA. The amount promises to be respectable. Congratulatory resolutions have been passed by various societies and by the volunteer organizations in compliment to FERRER DE CONTO, of the New-York *Ovonidan*, for his bravery and address in "pinking PORTO," as they term it.

YELLOW JACK.

Yellow Jack is very extravagant just now, and the number of deaths have become somewhat alarming. The disease has not been so violent in its nature, nor so fatal in its effects since the memorable year 1833, and serious thoughts are entertained of declaring it epidemic in its character. Should this be done the interests of commerce will be greatly damaged, as it will interfere largely with the clearance of vessels. QUASIMODO.

Important Proclamation of the Captain-General—A Mild Policy.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 7.

Captain-General DE RODAS has issued an important proclamation. He states that the insurrection has been reduced in extent, and is now carried on by parties of guerrillas. He declares that parties arrested for robbery, arson or murder shall be tried by court-martial, while in other cases the civil tribunals shall continue to exercise their functions; and he declares that the accused may rely upon receiving impartial justice.

The journals all praise the proclamation of the Captain-General. An order has been issued permitting the newspapers to publish official news reports. This action of the Government is generally commended by the citizens.

General LESCA has taken command of the Central Department, and has commenced active operations against the insurgents.

THE CUBANS IN COURT.

Progress of the Goicuria Trial—More About the Expedition—Rampant Demonstrations by the Spectators—One Man Assailed.

There were no new developments yesterday concerning Colonels RYAN and BYRON, whose concealment in this City was reported in Wednesday's TIMES. To all appearances no attempt has been made to secure the arrest of the daring adventurers, although it is probable that the Marshal's officers are secretly seeking for them. It is doubtful, now, however, whether they will be able to capture them at the Whitney House considering that they have so many avenues of escape. The Commissioner's Court-room in the Federal building was densely crowded yesterday morning by spectators interested in the trial of General GOICURIA. A large number of persons were compelled to remain outside in the corridors and on the street, being unable to gain admittance. They all appeared to be greatly excited, and were heard to express hostile and unfavorable sentiments toward FRENCH, the informer and principal witness of the Government.

A MAN ASSAULTED BY THE CROWD.

During the excitement they committed an attack on ABBOT, the author of the letter in the TIMES, who charged the leaders of the late expeditionary movement with fraud. He was reading the *exposé* to some acquaintances when he was approached by several men, one of whom struck him. He was subsequently obliged to run, being pursued by superior numbers. It is said that most of his assailants were rowdies, whose sympathies for Cuba may be found in the pecuniary inducements which are offered them by the Cuban Junta.

TESTIMONY AGAINST GOICURIA.

The examination of General GOICURIA was commenced at 10 o'clock. Assistant District-Attorney BELL was present for the prosecution and Mr. LOUGHREY appeared for the prisoner. The following is the substance of the testimony:

Henry W. Davies was recalled and testified: I saw Mr. Alfaro, Dr. Bassora, Mr. Valiente, Mr. Keats and about a hundred others on the *Cool*; about twenty-five or thirty persons were on the *Key Bee*; I found a large box containing Cuban bonds on one of the vessels; I identified it as witness and identified;] also, two large silk banners; also, a large case of powder and a printing press, type and paper; also, revolvers, breech-loading rifles and a quantity of loose cartridges.

Edwin G. Reed was the next witness. He testified as follows: Was formerly a naval officer; know General Goicuria; was introduced to him by a friend; was in New-Orleans in February, and sent a letter to him, offering him the use of certain inventions of mine; was introduced to him April 30; had conversation with him relative to munitions of war; he conversed with me about furnishing him with torpedoes; he did not tell me where they were to be anchored; I had no contract with General Goicuria; I furnished him with about 200 fuses that could be used by screwing them into barrels; I think they were sent to J. C. Rond, No. 179 Broadway; I do not know the name of the person signing the check given me in payment; it was on the Fourth National Bank; was told the signer was a brother-in-law of General Goicuria; the check was made payable to Raney, Son & Co., Chester, Penn., and was delivered to their agent, George W. Hall, No. 44 Broadway; had no other negotiation with General Goicuria that I can recollect; first called upon him at his place of abode; we conversed upon the Cuban question; I volunteered my services in the manufacture of articles of war; saw him several weeks later at the Metropolitan Hotel; he stated that he wished so many torpedoes, and asked for my estimates; had subsequent interviews with the General; the first authorized me to order one hundred fuses: my latest interview was just before I delivered the torpedo fuses; I told him I was responsible to the firm for the funds, and I wished him to make prompt payment; do not remember his reply; the substance was that he could not pay me then, but that I might feel perfectly secure about the payment.

Cross-examined—General Goicuria never paid me any money; never asked me to deliver any goods; there was no contract between me and which I could have forced payment; the fuses which I furnished could be used for any explosive purpose.

The District-Attorney here offered in evidence a letter written by Mr. Reed to General Goicuria relative to the torpedoes, but the Commissioner refused to admit in evidence a number of other letters found in a trunk on board the *Cool*, which was alleged to belong to the accused.

Deputy Marshal Davis was called for reëxamination. He testified: I never received any money from the Spanish Government; saw the former Spanish Consul at the office of Webster & Craig; I have instructed persons to enlist in the Cuban army; did not instruct FRENCH; did not break open any of the boxes found upon the tugboat; I gave orders to have them opened; I was directed to take all baggage found on the boats for safe keeping, and to place the powder in the navy-yard.

French, the informer, was ordered to the witness-stand, and was hissed by the spectators, who were promptly told to stop their demonstrations by the Commissioner. He deposed: I saw Colonel Ryan purchase a number of hats near the St. Nicholas Hotel; I saw the hats purchased myself, and knew what they were for; other military goods were also purchased by Colonel Ryan in my presence, including ornaments for the hats, together with cords and tassels; I saw one of the hats in a state-room on board the *Catharine Whiting*. [The hat was produced, and Deputy Marshal Davis then testified that he had found it on the *Whiting* on the day following Goicuria's arrest.]

Further evidence in the case was postponed until to-day at 12 o'clock.

THE CUBANS ANXIOUS TO KILL FRENCH.

After the adjournment of the case, nearly all the spectators assembled in a body before the Court building, awaiting for the appearance of FRENCH, the Government informer. They vowed deadly vengeance on him, and said they would kill him if they caught him. Marshal BARLOW heard of their intentions and took good care that his witness should not fall into their hands. He had him taken out of a rear door into Reade-street and safely protected until he reached his boarding-place.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7—11 A. M.
Consols open at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 81⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 19½; Illinois Centrals, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 7—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.
Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7—1 P. M.
Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93¼. Illinois Centrals, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 7—1 P. M.
PROVISIONS—Cheese, 70s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 70s. ₱ cwt.
PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, July 7.
COTTON—The market opens nominal.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7—4:30 P. M.
Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93⅝ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 81¼. Stocks firm; Erie, 19½; Illinois, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 7—4:30 P. M.
COTTON—The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 6d. ₱ central for California White.
PRODUCE—Petroleum, 7d. ₱ gallon for Spirits.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.
Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 7.
Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 7—Evening.
United States Bonds closed firm; Five-twenties of the issue of 1862, 87¼.

HAVRE, Wednesday, July 7—Evening.
Cotton closed at 147f. for Tres Ordinaire on spot.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 7.
FLOUR firmer and higher; Superfine, $4 90@$5; Extra, $5 10@$5 50; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT firm and inactive; No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red, $1 25@$1 30. CORN, 72c.@73c., for Mixed; 75c. for White. OATS in demand at 49c.@70c. for No. 2 and No. 1. RYE easier and weak; No. 1, $1 10@$1 12. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 1, $1 10@$1 15. PORK dull at $32 50@$33. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c. for Prime Steam; 16c.@16½c. for Choice Kettle. BACON firm and quiet at 14c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 15c. WHISKY firm; sales at 94c. COTTON, Dull.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, July 7.
EXCHANGE on New-York, ¼@⅜ premium. FLOUR steady; sales of 400 bbls. at $4 75 for Spring Superfine. WHEAT easier; No. 1, $1 30@$1 31½; No. 2, $1 20@$1 20. CORN active and advancing; sales at 74c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at $1 04 for No. 1. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES dull at 94½c.@95c. PROVISIONS dull; Dressed Hogs, 8½c. MESS PORK nominally $33. LARD, 16½@16¾c. CATTLE firm at $4 25@$4 75 for common to good Cows; $5 25@$6 00 for fair to medium; $7@$7 50 for good to choice. Live Hogs dull at $6 50@$6 60 for common to good; $6 75 for fair to medium; $6@$6 25 for good to choice. FREIGHTS more active; Corn, 4c.@4½c.; Wheat, 4½c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 1,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 19,500 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, July 7.
TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 60; Fall Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 25; Winter heavy, $7 25@$7 50; $7 11 for No. 3; $1 16@$1 19 for No. 1; $1 20@$1 22 for choice and Fancy Club; New Fall declined 5c.@10c.; Choice New Red, $1 32; Choice Old Red, $1 37@$1 40; Choice New White, $1 30@$1 35. OATS firm; White, 51@56. CORN active; Mixed, in sacks, 61c.@62c.; Prime to Choice Yellow, 62c.@63c. Prime to Choice White, 66c.@67c. Fancy White, 68c.@69c. OATS—Buyers are holding off for lower figures; Prime to Choice, 37c.@38c. RYE, $1 02@$1 03. BARLEY, $1 40@$1 50. PORK dull at $32 75@$33; Shoulders, packed, 12c.@12¼c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Sides, 17c.@17½c. LARD dull at 15c.@15½c. HIGHWINES, 93c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 7.
FLOUR, $6 25 for Superfine. WHEAT, $1 25 for Red; $1 35 for White. CORN, 68c. for Shelled, in bulk, 70c. for Ear. RYE, $1 20. TOBACCO—Sales 339 hhds. at $5 25@$35. MESS PORK, $32. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.; Hams, 14½c. LARD, 19½c. HIGHWINES, 93c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, July 7.
FLOUR steady at $4 50 for Superfine; $6 25 for Double Extra Red. WHEAT declining; Amber No. 1 and No. 2 firm at $1 42@$1 40; White Michigan steady; No. 1 Red, $1 39. CORN advancing; No. 1, 79c. on spot, 80c. buyer July; No. 2, 78½c. OATS firmer; Michigan, 68½c. RYE in demand and scarce. BARLEY dull.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 7.
COTTON dull; receipts, 38 bales; exports, 11 bales. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $5 25; Family, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT, $1 25@$1 50 for new. CORN, 90c.@92c. OATS, 75c. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 20c.@21¼c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 6.
Oregon FLOUR in the market $4 50@$7¼. WHEAT—Sales of new at $1 62; heavy receipts of new, and large portions of which were sold prior to arrival at $1 60, deliverable here. Legal tenders, 74¼.

DETROIT, Wednesday, July 7.
FLOUR steady; Choice, $7. WHEAT dull; Extra White, $1 77; No. 1 White, $1 68; No. 2 White, $1 27@$1 38; No. 2 Amber, $1 30. CORN, 77c.@79c. OATS, 70c.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Wednesday, July 7.
A sale has been made of 1,250 bbls. Northern OIL, for manufacture, at $1 05 ₱ gallon; also, 200 bbls. South Sea WHALE OIL on private terms.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 7.
COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 30 bales; Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 48 bales; exports, coastwise, 122 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 7.
COTTON—Holders firm at 32½c.; no sales; receipts, 160 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, July 7.
COTTON—Nothing doing; market nominal; receipts, 17 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 7.
Spirits TURPENTINE, 39c. RESIN steady. TAR steady at $2 25.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 7.
COTTON quiet; none offering; stock very light; Middlings, nominally 32c.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 7—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W	Cloudy	62
Halifax	S. E.	Fine	62
Boston	W	Clear	78
New-York	S.	Clear	70
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	67
Wilmington, Del	W	Clear	72
Washington	N. W.	Clear	74
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear	76
Oswego	S.	Clear	62
Buffalo	S.	Clear	73
Pittsburg		Clear	70
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	75
Louisville	S.	Cloudy	73
Augusta, Ga	N. E.	Fresh, hazy	76
Savannah	N. W.	Cloudy	66
Charleston	N. W.	Cloudy	81
Key West	E.	Cloudy	85
Havana	Calm	Clear	83

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Rhein.....June 26...Bremen....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria.....July 8...New-York..Liverpool.
Cella.....July 10...New-York..London.
Cambria.....July 10...New-York..Glasgow.
City of Paris.....July 10...New-York..Liverpool.
The Queen.....July 10...New-York..Liverpool.
Pereire.....July 10...New-York..Havre.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Columbia.....July 8...New-York..Havana.
Cleopatra.....July 8...New-York..Havana.
Alaska.....July 10...New-York..Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Cleopatra*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at 12 M.

Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.....5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport.....4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by C. & O. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

At No. 212 Broadway you will find KNOX, the hatter. When you have found him you will have no occasion to hunt up any other hatter. What you can't find at KNOX'S is the way of hats of superb finish and excellent quality, you will look in vain for elsewhere.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 7—*In steamship Russia, for Liverpool*—E. Curne, A. Curne, Miss Sarah Percy, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell and servant, Mrs. and Mrs. Fisher, Hugh Funks, Robert Donald, Charles Watson, A. G. Dallman, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Fleming, H. S. Higbee, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hedin, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. E. Coxe, Augustus Smith, Capt. Hedges, Mr. Lovejoy, Mrs. Dr. Hall and son, Mrs. Dr. Hall and child, Mrs. Dr. Hall and child, Mrs. Dr. Hall and child